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WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE TAKING A NEW TURN—POST TRADERS ASSESSED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES—AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY GEN. M'COOK—MRS. MARSH TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The examination before Clymer's committee to-day took a new turn. Peck, Evans, and Fisher, post traders, who were previously examined, were recalled and questioned as to whether they had payed any assessments for political purposes. Peck testified that prior to the last Presidential election his firm were assessed at various times, and they paid a sum aggregating six or eight thousand dollars. They received a printed circular stating they had been assessed a certain amount, and, in obedience to the circular, remittances were made to the Republican Executive Committee at Washington. He could not remember the names signed to the circular. He thinks the firm paid similar assessments during the Presidential campaign of 1868, but could not recall the amount. Mr. Evans testified that during his absence from Fort Sill in 1872, a circular was received by Fisher, his partner, requesting the payment of $300 for the benefit of the National Republican Executive Committee. He remitted a check for the amount, drawn to the order of Postmaster Edmunds. He thought it was an outrage to compel his firm to pay the assessment. In view of the large amounts paid Marsh, he thought Marsh should have paid this sum. He thinks the circular was sent to them through Marsh. Last year he paid an assessment of $150 in the same way.

E. G. Leonard, of Cincinnati, who was the business partner of Bowers, Mrs. Belknap's former husband, testified to having paid George H. Pendleton, in installments, about $30,000. These payments were for Bower's interest in the firm, and for life insurance, the insurance money having been put into the firm by the widow. The money was paid out of the business of the house, Pendleton acting as the mutual friend. The notes given Mrs. Bowers to secure the payments were exhibited. It was expected to show by this witness that the money paid Mrs. Bowers was actually paid Pendleton—the firm being in liquidation at the time, this method having been adopted to cover up the gift of Pendleton. Leonard, however, testified that the money paid was from the business of the firm, and from no other source.

Gen. McCook, the dashing Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Infantry, testified that in 1872, while on an inspection tour in Texas, his attention was directed to practices of officers in that department which were disgraceful in themselves and scandalous to the military service. Charges were made against Gen. Reynolds, which he investigated and made the subject of a report. He found that Gen. Reynolds had accepted, in the name of his wife, a house and lot from certain contractors who were furnishing supplies to his department. The property was mentioned in the deed as being worth $10,000. This conduct of Reynolds was the subject of conversations among the officers, and Col. Mackenzie had some difficulty with Reynolds growing out of it. He also found that a clerk named Cheney, in the office of Gen. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster General at San Antonio, was in collusion with contractors who were supplying corn. Cheney opened telegraphic bids, and by making known to his partners the prices of other bidders, enabled them to obtain the contracts. For this service Cheney was paid twenty cents per bushel for all corn delivered to the Government by the favored contractors. He thinks Cheney is still with Gen. Ekin, at Louisville. Gen. McCook made a detailed report of his inspection tour, but no investigation was ordered. Considering the character of the charges made, he thought it strange no investigation followed. He traced his report through the regular military channels to the War Department, where it may now be found. The committee propose to send to the department for a copy of McCook's report.

Marsh was also before the committee, but gave no testimony. He simply arranged with the committee for the attendance of his wife to-morrow. We shall now learn what she knows about the Kentucky Railroad case.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN EX-MEMBER OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—WHAT IT COST TO KEEP COLORED GENTLEMEN IN REFRESHMENTS—AN AMUSING STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the investigation of Senator Spencer this morning. At 10 o'clock Mr. Hunter, an ex-member of the Alabama Legislature, continued his testimon. He said that a Mr. Brainerd told him, on the day of his County Nominating Convention, that Gen. Spencer had sent $500 to secure his [Hunter's] nomination for the position of State Senator, and would send as much more as was wanted. He defeated a man named Stanwood for the nomination, who was the enemy of Gen. Spencer. After his nomination a Mr. White told him that Gen. Spencer had sent $300 to aid in his [White's] election. The witness said that he had "a dead sure thing" of the election, and could use the money to better advantage at some other point. He said that Spencer had a room at Montgomery, where cigars and liquors were kept for the accommodation of his friends during the Legislature.

The next witness was "Gen." Cashin, a colored saloon-keeper of Montgomery. The principal testimony given by this witness was that he had furnished drinks, cigars, &c., to Senator Spencer's friends in the Legislature, for which Senator Spencer paid a part and refused to pay the balance of the amount, $150. He created some merriment by saying that the colored members of the Legislature drank nothing but twenty-five cent whisky and champagne, and smoked cigars at $70 a thousand, and on one occasion ate two bushels of shrimps. The cross-examination undertook to prove the witness was an enemy of Spencer because Spencer refused to pay for some $150 worth of drinks which the colored members of the Legislature had gotten at his bar. The next witness was Jackson Morgan, a colored servant of Francis Widner, a former Clerk of the Internal Revenue, from Montgomery Ala., now deceased. The object of this witness was to show that among the witness' papers was a note of Gen. Spencer for Government money, which he had borrowed of Mr. Widner while clerk of the Internal Revenue Department, and failed to pay. The committee adjourned while this witness was under examination. There was the usual amount of legal sparring on both sides, with the evident disposition to determine legal questions rather than get at the facts in the case.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

EX-SENATOR STEWART UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION—A DIFFERENCE OF TESTIMONEY POINTED OUT—LYON CHARGED WITH BLACK-MAILING—AN UNSAVORY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Ex-Senator Stewart finished his direct statement before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was cross-examined for an hour or more, chiefly by Mr. Hewitt, of New-York. The statement to-day was for the most part confined to a denial or explanation of the testimony given by Lyon, who was present with his attorney, Johnson, making notes and prompting questions. Nothing new was developed touching the connection of Gen. Schenck with the Emma Mine Company. There is, however, an important difference between the testimony of Schenck, Baron Grant, and Stewart concerning the time when Gen. Schenck first heard of the Emma Mine, and the purpose of placing it on the London stock board. Baron Grant says, in his deposition before the English court, that he did not go into the enterprise till he was assured that Gen. Schenck would become a Director. Gen. Schenck says he knew nothing of the Emma Mine till about the end of October, which was after the contract with Grant. Mr. Stewart says it was first brought to Gen. Schenck's attention at a dinner, at which W. M. Evarts was present, the date of which Mr. Stewart does not know, but says if it can be ascertained it will determine, according to his recollection, the time Schenck first received the information. Stewart says, however, that Schenck knew of the affairs of the mine before the contract was made with Grant, and that there was talk of Schenck taking some of the stock, even while the negotiation was going on with the bogus firm of Coates & Hankey. Mr Stewart's testimony, if undisputed, leaves no doubt but this firm were confidence men in the employ of Baron Grant, and that the men were sent by Grant to intercept Park and Stewart on their first arrival. The testimony in regard to the time of Schenck's knowledge of the mine is consistent between Stewart and Grant; but Stewart says that Schenck had not consented to become a Director when Grant made the contract, and this is borne out by all the testimony in regard to the dealings with Coates & Hankey.

Lyon and Johnson claim to have discovered that the mine was worked out before the stock was sold, and undertook to expose the swindle, as they professed to regard it, and both of them made some righteous remarks before the committee on this subject. Stewart replies to this by putting in a series of letters and telegrams from Lyon to a friend named Olney, in Salt Lake City, which showed that Lyon was short of the stock of Emma, and other Utah mines, and was taking extraordinary pains to get the materials put down to their market value. Lyon's letter caused a good deal of amusement, from his peculiar style of directions to his correspondent to be sure and "raise ——," and the statement that Stewart and Park were a pair of "—— villains." It is charged that after Lyon sold out his interest in the mine he became a bear, and tried to ruin the rest, and lost all he invested. Stewart also produced some letters which were intended to show that Lyon had attempted to levy black-mail when the suits were commenced in New-York, and also offered a receipt of Lyon for $50,000, and related the circumstances connected with it, claiming it was paid as hush-money. Stewart, however, appears to have taken pretty good care of himself, and got the best of the bargain, as he received altogether, out of his connection with the mine, about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars net. Lyon received in the first instance $15,000 for his claim, and afterward $50,000 more, claimed by Stewart to have been paid as black-mail. Stewart had originally held out to Lyon the hope of receiving $500,000 as his share of the sale, out of which Stewart was to have one quarter for himself and Hillyer. In the manipulation of the affair Stewart, Lyon, and Hillyer received something over a half million dollars, of which Lyon received the smaller half. Stewart claims that it was Lyon's attacks on the company that destroyed the value of the property, and that otherwise the development of the mine would have been managed in such a way as to have produced the great yield of ore which he still believes is the property of the company. The whole transaction, as it is laid open to the public, has a rather ugly appearance; but, Gen. Schenck's connection being left out of view, whether it was any worse than any of the transactions by which vast amounts of stock, good or bad, are placed in the hands of the people having money to invest, by fictitious advertising of values and advantages, may be a question worthy of some consideration. Gen. Schenck's examination will hardly begin before Saturday night or next Monday.

POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

THE RATES LIKELY TO BE REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate are likely to report in favor of the following rates of postage on third-class matter: First, one cent per ounce for all distances under one thousand miles; second, two cents per ounce for all distances over one thousand miles; third, newspapers not weighing over three ounces are to be sent one thousand miles or less for one cent for each copy. These rates would be hardly less complicated than those recently proposed in a bill referred to the committee, and are not likely to be at all satisfactory. The people can hardly be expected to know, every time they mail a paper or a package, whether the place to which it is destined is over or under a thousand miles. For instance, not one person in a hundred could tell, without consulting an atlas, whether St. Louis is more or less than a thousand miles from Washington. For points not well known the regulation would be absolutely absurd, on account of the time required in searching to verify rates. The simplest proposition presented seems to be to restore transient printed matter to the old rate, and to reduce the packages of merchandise to four or eight ounces in weight, and put a special rate on them if deemed-necessary. The special purpose of the committee seems to be to annoy as much as possible the deluded beings who send transient newspapers by mail.

WESTERN MAIL CONTRACTS.

TRICKS OF THE SERVICE EXPOSED.

COL. M'KIBBEN'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POSTAL AFFAIRS—THE MYSTERIES OF THE CONTROLLING COMBINATIONS UNVEILED—THE WAYS OF WASHINGTON LIFE DISCLOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The testimony of Col. McKibben was resumed this morning before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, and a stranger who knew little of the ways of Washington life could have learned a great deal by spending an hour in the committee-room during the examination. The testimony of Col. McKibben was exceedingly interesting and important, as unveiling the mysteries of the combinations which control and execute the mail contracts in the Western country. Col. McKibben's career has been such that he was enabled to treat this subject with great minuteness and shrewdness, and with a seeming candor that was exceedingly hard to reconcile with some points that were brought out in his examination. He had been a member of Congress from California, a lawyer of distinction on the Pacific Coast, an officer of the Army, and a mail contractor, thoroughly posted upon all the tricks and traps of the Western mail service. He is fine looking, well dressed, and has suavity, dignity, and coolness. He testified that he had instigated the investigation of 1872, and had written the report of the minority of the committee, the three Democratic members, Messrs. Randall, Van Trump, and Carroll, and had furnished the facts, and directed the sources of evidence for that examination. He said that his quarrel was with the Post Office Department at that time, and in the investigation he desired to break up certain combinations that were against his and other interests. He said the investigation had been started by himself and Mr. Lockwood, a Western mail contractor, and Col. Farrar, who afterward became the counsel for Messrs. Barlow, Sanderson & Co., received from them $40,000 to influence the action of the committee and stifle the investigation. He says that although in almost daily consultation with Mr. Farrar and Mr. Lockwood, he knew nothing of the receipt by Mr. Farrar of the $40,000. He described minutely the relations between the parties, and said that Col. Farrar had come to him and told him that Mr. Barlow desired to retain him as well as himself to "stave off" or kill the investigation. He said that he declined the offer of Mr. Barlow, and never knew anything about Col. Farrar's getting the money, or what he did with it. A singular feature of the evidence was, however, that his relations with Lockwood and Farrar were intimate and cordial during the entire investigation, of which he was the spirit, he prosecuting and they defending the very parties in the investigation which they themselves had instigated. Immediately after the investigation of 1872 Mr. Barlow retained the witness as his general counsel, at a salary of $30,000 a year, to look after and manage the affairs of Barlow, Sanderson & Co. in and about Washington. He said that he had also been for a number of years the counsel of Gilmer & Salisbury, but did not state the amount of salary received. Gilmer & Salisbury and Barlow, Sanderson & Co., controlled a great portion of the mail route of the West, and the witness represents the interests of that immense combination. He gave to the committee a minute description of his actions in opposition to several bills introduced for the regulation of postal contracts. He gave his views very fully, and with an appearance of candor, at the request of the committee, upon the best means of preventing the straw bidding and the frauds which had crept into the Western mail service. He said that the present laws were in the interest of straw bidding instead of against them, by imposing such restrictions as to make bidding by anybody except large operators almost impossible. He said that until the enactment of these stringent laws there was very little if any straw bidding, but that such restrictions had been thrown around and conditions imposed upon those who desired to bid upon the mail service that all sorts of tricks and combinations were resorted to to defeat the operations of the law. He said that the Postmaster General had the power, in a very great degree, to stop straw bidding whenever he saw fit. As he had agents constantly upon the lines he had some means of ascertaining what the mail service was worth upon any given route. He said that the present Postmaster General had stopped straw bidding, in a very great degree, by ascertaining what service was worth upon any given route, and then saying that it could be done for that bid or none at all. He instanced the route from Messilla, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, Cal., where Mr. Jewell had saved three or four hundred thousand dollars on a four years' contract.

Col. McKibben did not seem to have been very well pleased with the administration of Postmaster General Creswell, for he said that he didn't administer the laws properly, as he thought it cost the Government a great deal of money that he might have stopped. He said he made no charges of corruption against Postmaster General Creswell, only that he had loosely administer the laws.

Upon the cross-examination of the witness, when asked if he had means to carry on a large enterprise, he said no, but that brains were money, and he could get at any time all the cash necessary to execute the largest contract the Government had to let. He described how he had made from four to nine thousand dollars a month on a contract he had with the Government, just after the war, for carrying Quartermasters' stores, mails, &c., from New-Orleans to Key West, and how he had executed the contracts, to the satisfaction of everybody, without a dollar of his own. He seemed to think a salary of $30,000 a year for one mail-contracting firm and $20,000 for another was only a fair compensation for the services that he was able to render them in the conduct of their business. He said his services and knowledge were worth a great deal of money to men engaged in that business. He knew nothing whatever, he said, about any money being paid to any Post Office official, clerk, or any official of the Government, for anything whatever; in fact, knew nothing of any corruption in and about the Government offices.

He treated his connection with the matter in a very high-toned manner, and when Mr. Kasson used an expression a little offensive to him, he drew himself up and remarked: "I am not used to such conversation, Sir. I came here, Sir, to be treated as a gentleman, and unless I receive such treatment, I shall refuse to answer questions altogether. I desire to give the Committee the fullest information I have upon all these subjects, but I demand, Sir, to be treated as a gentleman." For a time there was quite a little scene in the committee, which was quieted after some few explanations by the committee men, and the examination went on. The witness saw that the minority report in the investigation of 1872, as he had originally written it, was too strong for the Democratic members, and it was modified, at their request, so as to only censure the Postmaster General, instead of recommending his dismissal from the Cabinet. Col. McKibben was on the stand all day, but his evidence seemed to amount to nothing more than is before stated, except to show how a man with capacity but lack of morals may turn his services to great account and influence legislative action as well as executive. He seemed to see no harm in furnishing brains to defraud the Government upon any side of the question, when it paid. In short, he was the highest priced man of the kind discovered since Bill King and John Schumaker.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE SPEECH OF A NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMAN—TEXAN BORDER OUTRAGES TO BE STOPPED—THE CONSCIENCE FUND—COMPULSORY PILOTAGE—A CORRECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House was enlivened this afternoon by an hour's speech from Congressman Yeates, of North Carolina, who spoke out with more indiscretion than any one who has had the floor since Hill's reply to Blaine. The speech had the merit of being frank, and it was, in some parts, very funny. The general tone of it may be gathered from a few sentences here and there. He said he intended to speak fully and boldly, but would try to keep within the bounds of patriotism. This is a line which no one has heretofore mentioned as a too narrow boundary. He thinks there are undoubtedly some honest men in the Republican Party; he did not suppose they are all rogues and villains, but evidently regarded the entire body as a pretty badly deluded lot. He addressed himself to the Northern Democrats, saying, "In you, gentlemen, are the hopes of the South." He said no other people in the North have held forth to the South the hand of friendship. The Northern Democrats in the House were not inclined to receive this wholesome statement of truth with becoming admiration and applause. The Republicans side had a good laugh over the trouble, the Democrats were in, and Yeates seemed to enjoy it as a good joke. Yeates, by advise of his friends, refused absolutely to yield to any question from such gentlemen as Blaine, Kasson, Hoar, and others, fearing they would lead him into expressions a great deal worse than any he was likely to make if allowed to follow out his own prescribed course.

The special committee of the House on the outrages on the Texan border will report in favor of sending two regiments of infantry to perform garrison duty on the Rio Grande, and recruiting two regiments of cavalry to the full number of 2,000 men, and assigning them to do patrol duty along the river from its mouth to Laerdo. The committee will also report the following resolution: That the President is hereby requested to order that the troops of the United States Army may and shall pursue marauding parties from Mexico across the frontier of the United States into the territory of Mexico, punish the wrong-doers, and recover stolen property upon the soil of Mexico, guarding, however, in all cases, against unnecessary injury to peaceable inhabitants of Mexico.

Secretary Bristow has sent to the House Committee on Appropriations a statement showing the amounts received each fiscal year from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1875, and credited to what is known as the Conscience Fund. The aggregate amount received was $60,459. This amount has been covered into the Treasury by warrant as miscellaneous revenue, in the usual course of business, like other moneys thus covered into the Treasury. This amount cannot be withdrawn except in accordance with appropriations by Congress.

Delegations of pilots and ship-owners from New-York, Philadelphia, and other seaports, are here, and will be heard by the House Committee on Commerce to-morrow in relation to the bill proposing to release enrolled and licensed vessels and vessels engaged in fishing from payment of compulsory pilotage. The principal opposition to the bill comes from the Hell Gate pilots.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed to hear the representatives of the iron and steel interests, in relation to the Morrison Tariff bill, on Tuesday next. Those interested in chemicals and colors will be heard by the committee on Thursday.

The paragraph in yesterday's TIMES concerning the investigation of charges against Danforth, an examiner in the Patent Office, did that gentleman injustice, even if the statements contained in it were true, because the examination is not closed, as the writer of the dispatch was led to believe. The case for the prosecution is closed and the defense of Mr. Danforth will not begin till next week. In the meantime it is said in his behalf that he will be able to establish absolutely that he received no money or compensation whatever from Martin, and that he did nothing worthy of dismissal or even censure. It is stated positively that he never has admitted receiving the $600. These statements in his behalf deserve to be credited till his defense is completed and the Commission makes up its report.

WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

CHICAGO, March 23.—In the Federal Court this morning the trial of Rush & Pohlman, distillers, was continued. The testimony taken goes to prove that Junker, of the firm of Roelle, Junker & Co., paid to Rehm $30,000. Roelle testified that he paid sums of money to Hesing, but could not state in what amounts. He supposed the money was to be used for political purposes. He deprecated this illegal way of conducting business, but his firm, as well as the others, was obliged to do business illegally in order to protect themselves. The court adjourned at 11 o'clock till to-morrow on account of the sickness of a juror.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—The trial of Jacob Nunnemacher was commenced to-day before Judge Dyer. He is charged with the concealment and removal of spirits, conspiracy to defraud the revenue, &c. Nunnemacher is an old and wealthy citizen, the owner of the Opera-house and several other large blocks in this city.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

OMAHA, March 23.—A report has been started from Cheyenne that Gen. Crook had had a terrible fight with Sitting Bull's band of Sioux, with a loss of two soldiers and sixteen Indians, and that an officer was in Cheyenne, recruiting volunteers to go to the General's assistance. No such information has been received at these head-quarters, and Gen. Williams is authority for a denial of the whole story. No information relative thereto has been received at Fort Fetterman, which is the nearest point to the expedition.

IMPORTANT CITY BILLS.

THE POLICE FORCE AND THE FUNDS.

PROPOSED RADICAL CHANGES IN THE POLICE ORGANIZATION—CUSTODY OF THE FUNDS OF THE CITY—FIVE BANKS TO BE DESIGNATED AS DEPOSITORIES OF THE CITY MONEYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—Senator Booth will to-morrow introduce to the Legislature two bills of the utmost importance to New-York City. One of these relates to the Police Department, and the other to the moneys of the Corporation. The Police bill, which has been prepared with great care, in accordance with the recommendations of the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the City Government, and also of the Assembly Committee on Crime, derives additional importance from the fact that its passage is said to be assured. It provides in substance that the Municipal Police force shall be composed of a Superintendent of Police, a Superintendent of Detectives, five Inspectors of Police, and such number of Captains, Sergeants, roundsmen, patrolmen, and detectives as shall have been or may be appointed in accordance with the law. No person shall be eligible to appointment to the Police force, or shall continue to hold office in it, who is an alien, or who cannot read and write understandingly, or who shall not have been a citizen of the State for at least one year next preceding his appointment; nor shall any person be a patrolman of Police who is over thirty-five years of age or less than twenty-five years of age at the time of his appointment, but skilled persons of experience, of all ages, sects, or citizenship, may be appointed and employed as detectives. Members of the Police force shall be appointed by the Board of Police to the number that the board may deem proper, not exceeding, however, one Superintendent, one Superintendent of detectives, five Inspectors, and 2,550 patrolmen. One Captain, four Sergeants, and six roundsmen, and one detective shall be appointed to each fifty of the aggregate number of patrolmen. The force may be further increased, in the discretion of the board, by the addition of patrolmen not exceeding 100 in any one year.

The following provision of the bill, it is expected, will create considerable discussion, and for that reason it is given in full:

"There shall be hereafter three grades of patrolmen of Police, the highest to be called the first grade, the intermediate to be called or known as the second grade, the lowest to be called or known as the third grade of patrolmen of Police."

The various officers and employes of the department shall, by the provision of the bill, be paid the following salaries: The President of the Board of Police, $8,000; the Comissioners of Police, other than the President, $6,000; the Chief Clerk of the Board, $5,000; the Superintendent of Police, $6,000; the Superintendent of detectives, not exceeding $6,000 in the discretion of the board, and the Inspectors of Police $4,000 each. The Captains of Police are to receive $3,000 each, the sergeants $1,800 each, the roundsmen $1,250 each, the patrolmen of the first grade, $1,000 each, the patrolmen of the second grade $950 each, the patrolmen of the third grade $800 each; the detective officers not exceeding $3,000 each; the surgeons of the force, other than the chief surgeon, $2,500 each; and the chief surgeon of the department, $3,000 a year. The bill provides further that the members of the Police force in office at the time of its taking effect shall continue in office until lawfully removed or dismissed, and all vacancies occurring from time to time shall be filled as follows: Inspectors shall be appointed from among Captains, Captains from among Sergeants, Sergeants from among roundsmen, roundsmen from among patrolmen of the first grade, and patrolmen of the first and second grades shall be appointed from among those of the next lower grades.

Regarding the authority of the Police force, the bill provides that its members shall possess, not only in the City of New-York but all over the State, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process, and further on it provides that no member of the force shall be dismissed, fined, or reduced to a lower grade until written charges have been preferred against him, examined into, and proved. In relation to rewards and presents, the bill stipulates that the Board of Police may permit any member of the force to receive and retain any present or reward that may be given to him, but each member receiving a reward or present without the permission of the board shall be removed, and the board may dispose of such present or reward for the benefit of the Police Life Insurance fund. Regarding gambling and disorderly houses, the bill stipulates that, if any member of the Police force, or any two or more householders, shall report in writing over their own signatures that there are good grounds, (and stating them,) for the belief that any house, room, or premises in the City is kept or used as a common public gaming place, or is kept or used for lewd and obscene purposes or amusements, or the deposit or sale of lottery tickets or policies, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of the Police force to authorize, in writing, that any member or members of the force shall enter the suspected premises and arrest all persons found offending against the law, but none others. All gaming articles found may be seized. The bill contains many other provisions, but only those mentioned are new or important.

THE CITY FUNDS.

The bill relating to the funds of the City referred to above is entitled "An act to provide for the deposit and disbursement of the money of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York." It provides that the Mayor and the Controller may, from time to time, by a concurrent vote, designate at least five banks in the City of New-York in which shall be deposited all the moneys belonging to the Municipalty, but no bank shall be designated unless it shall agree to pay interest on the daily balances of deposits made at such banks, at the rate of not less than two and one-half per cent. a year, to be fixed from time to time by the Controller, and such interest shall be accounted for monthly by the banks designated; and it shall then be paid into the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt. There shall also, says the bill, be a chief bank of deposit, to be designated like the other banks, and all the money of the City now paid to and deposited with the City Chamberlain shall be deposited in such chief bank, and such chief bank shall pay all warrants drawn upon the Treasury for expenditures on account of the City. The money on deposit in the different banks may, in the discretion of the Controller, be transferred from one of them to another, but not more than $2,000,000 shall be deposited at any time in any one of the banks, except, however, when the public business may require a greater amount to be deposited temporarily in the chief bank of deposits, and then it shall not remain in even that bank longer than three consecutive days at any one time. The bill provides further that banks designated shall each week send to the Controller a statement of the public moneys received and paid by them, except the chief bank, which shall render a daily account to both the Controller and Chamberlain. All moneys belonging to the sinking fund of the City, says the bill, shall be deposited in the chief bank, and shall be kept separate and distinct from the money belonging to the commonalty, and such fund shall not be deemed part of the deposits limited to $2,000,000; and, further, the fund shall be drawn upon only by the authority of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, and such Commissioners are hereafter to be the Mayor, Controller, and the Recorder of the city.

The second section of the bill provides that all expenditures for boards or Commissioners, payable on account of the City or County, shall be paid by warrant only, and such warrants are to be signed by the Controller and Chamberlain. Regarding the quota of State taxes payable annually by the City and County of New-York, the bill stipulates that such moneys shall be paid by the Controller to the State Treasurer without compensation, and the amount allowed by law for the service shall be paid into the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt.

Both acts are to take effect immediately. They will probably cause a warm discussion here.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION HELD YESTERDAY—PRESENT STATE OFFICERS RENOMINATED—THE DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION—THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN RHODE ISLAND REVIEWED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, March 23.—The Republican State Convention, in this city to-day, bore very little resemblance to the famous convention of 1875. Then an angry body remained in session all day, and all the next night. To-day the proceedings were harmonious to the verge of dullness, and with barely a squabble between contesting delegations to mar the quiet of the convention. The following ticket was renominated, namely: For Governor, Henry Lippitt, of Providence; for Lieutenant Governor, Henry T. Sisson, of Little Compton; for Secretary of State, Joshua M. Addeman; for Attorney General, Willard Sayles, and for General Treasurer, Samuel Clark. Delegates to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati: Charles Hart, Charles C. Vance, T. Henry Howard, James M. Pendleton, Charles Nourse, Nelson W. Aldrich, Isaac T. Williams, and Edward L. Freeman.

No platform was adopted, but the Chairman of the convention expressed his sentiments of the "National Union Republican report," and the convention said amen. The delegates to Cincinnati are not pledged, and are not united in favor of any Presidential candidate. Perhaps Blaine, as a New-England man, and as sound on the "unrepentant rebel" question, would be their first choice, if he stands well in the convention. The subject of a third Presidential term came up, and was unsparingly denounced. The convention of to-day has been awaited with a good deal of interest. Last year the Republican Party seemed to be hopelessly divided, and the election of Lippitt, as Governor, showed the power of Senator Anthony and his newspaper, the *Journal*, to have been for once broken. The opponents of Anthony were greatly encouraged. They argued that the power which had beaten him once could beat him again. Ex-Gov. James Y. Smith—a man of wealth, experience, and influence—is confidently expected to be the coming candidate for Senatorial honors. The Smith-Lippitt party held a "handful of trumps" when, one day last Fall, Gov. Smith announced to a prominent Lippitt man that he should not play. It is said that every Rhode Island manufacturer who has gone into the United States Senate has failed in business, and Gov. Smith may have feared such a result. At any rate he declined to be considered a Senatorial candidate. Counting Gov. Smith out, there was only one man in the State, to compete with Henry B. Anthony for the Senate. That man was the present Gov. Lippitt, and he concluded that he had rather be Governor again than Senator. So Senator Anthony's paper nods approvingly at Lippitt, and a Lippitt Legislature will return Anthony to the Senate. There is no doubt of this unless the prohibitory ticket should happen to defeat Lippitt, which would be astonishing indeed. The Prohibitory Party in this State have not, voted by themselves until this year, and there is a good deal of curiosity to know the actual strength of the party. The Prohibition band and the bolting Republicans last year polled about 8,000 votes; now, the question is how many of these 8,000 votes were purely Prohibitory, and are to be relied upon this year? The Democrats are having hard work to get a gubernatorial candidate to stick this year. The Democratic vote is not sought by either wing of the Republican Party, and no Democrat has been found who is willing to pay $5,000 in registry taxes for the honor of the nomination and a decent vote.

IMPEACHMENT OF A JUDGE.

RICHMOND, March 23.—The case of George S. Stevens, Judge of the Nelson County Court, charged with conduct unbecoming his judicial character, in that he gambled and won money, &c., came up as a special order in the House to-day, and a resolution was presented removing him from office as Judge of said court. A demurrer in the form of an answer from Stevens was presented, in which respondent says that he is cited for acts committed in his individual and not in his official character, and if they be true, he submits they are not sufficient grounds for his removal. The resolution of removal was debated at length, and pending discussion the House took a recess till to-night.

The consideration of the resolution was resumed in the House to-night, resulting in the adoption of the resolution by 79 yeas to 16 nays. The Senate will act on the matter to-morrow.

RAILROAD NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—By order of the first mortgage bondholders, the Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad was sold at public sale to-day to John K. Valentine, attorney, for $161,000. It was stated privately that the principal purchaser interested is Josiah S. Hart.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 23.—The Davenport and St. Paul Railroad was sold to-day by Special Master in Chancery N. P. Dillon for $500,000. The sale was ordered by a decree of the United States Circuit Court in the suit of the German bondholders versus the company for the recovery of nearly $4,000,000 of bonds on a mortgage given by the latter. The road was purchased for the bondholders by T. H. Myer, Trustee. There is a prospect of its now being completed into this city from its present terminus, one and a half miles.

IN FAVOR OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—A suit in the Superior Court, of Rabbi Benjamin Szold, of the Hanover Street Hebrew Temple, against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New-York, was decided yesterday in favor of the company, under Judge Dobbins' construction of the law in the case. On the application of the Rabbi an endowment policy for $3,000 was changed to a reserve endowment policy. He had paid $1,200 on the first policy, but in the change he was credited only with $350, the difference allowed in changing the policies. He claimed that Mr. S. L. Fiteman, the agent of the company here, had agreed to credit the $1,200, but no mention had been made of this in his application to the company for the exchange. Judge Dobbins held that the company were not bound by the agreement of the agent, which was beyond his authority, and a nolle prosequi was entered.

CENTENNIAL PROJECTS.

A PARADISE FOR THE GRANGERS.

THEIR CAMPING GROUNDS AT ELM STATION—TO THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS AND BACK FOR FIFTEEN CENTS—HUTS FOR 2,400 PEOPLE—A PLACE OF HEALTH AND CHEAPNESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 20, 1876.

It can hardly be doubted that the people of Philadelphia are themselves well aware of the one weak spot in their Centennial enterprise—its paucity of lines of communication with the city proper. Under present circumstances these can hardly be increased, save by such means as the Centennial Transfer Company will furnish. They will place at the disposition of the public one hundred carryalls, which will hold eight persons. These will run between the city and the Exhibition grounds, at a charge of fifty cents. Up to the present moment it has not been settled where these vehicles shall have their stands, and as the streets of Philadelphia are, with few exceptions, exceedingly narrow, this becomes rather an important question. The probability is that under the special circumstances the aristocratic inhabitants of Rittenhouse, Logan, Washington, and Franklin squares will not object to these broad spaces being utilized for this purpose. Besides this Transfer Company there does not seem to be any other method of relief, though the citizens count much upon their railways, which all have lines in the city proper, and have a net-work of communicating rails in West Philadelphia. But with the exception of the Philadelphia and Reading, none of the steam lines can take off the overflow from the overburdened horse-cars. The Baltimore Road is more than two miles south of the central part of the city, where the strangers will naturally congregate, because all the hotels and the chief boarding-houses are there. The Northern Pennsylvania, which has connection with Fairmount Park through the junction line of the Pennsylvania Central, is far away at the extreme north-eastern end of the city, its depot being close to Kensington. The Pennsylvania Central, whose arms encompass the city both north and south, is too far away in the north, and in the south connects with the Baltimore Road two miles from the hotel region, running down to the Delaware, where it owns all the ground that formerly belonged to the United States Navy Department. The Philadelphia and Reading will indeed be of great service, for it comes into the centre of a densely-populated part of the city, full of temporary boarding-houses and not far from the quarter of the principal hotels. It will run frequent trains to the Centennial, and will undoubtedly prove of real benefit.

As the important day approaches, the fact becomes more and more obvious that the great bulk of the visitors must endeavor to obtain quarters in West Philadelphia. It must be remembered that the omnivorous Pennsylvania Central, which comes to the very doors of the Exhibition, is the great connecting line of Philadelphia, and that almost all travelers from a distance will be in its trains. The want of logic in arriving by rail before the very doors of the Centennial and then turning one's back upon it and going off into the city, where it will be almost impossible to obtain transportation, must strike every reasoning mind. Therefore, as the days go by, the public attention is given with increasing favor to those plans of encampment which have been suggested. The military arrangements have been already discussed in the columns of THE TIMES, and the encampments along the railways are with one exception still in the nebulous condition of suggestions. That exception is the great Granger encampment. The Grangers may have hay-seed in their locks, but they certainly have brains under their hair. When the Grangers of Pennsylvania met in solemn State Convention and discussed the question of accommodation and prices within the city, they came to the conclusion that things were likely to be dearer than would suit either the pockets or the wishes of a true agriculturist. It may be observed that the farmer in all lands holds on to his money with an exceedingly hard grip, because he really earns it by the sweat of his brow. And the Grangers were about unanimous that they would not like to pay fifty cents to a transfer company to go and fifty cents to come, nor $2 50 per day for one of the coupons of the Boarding-house Agency, Limited. Consequently they determined to provide accommodation for themselves and for their brother Grangers from other States. And the arrangement of matters was placed in the hands of Mr. R. H. Thomas, the Secretary, a hard-fisted farmer of Mechanicsburg.

On inspecting the grounds, Mr. Thomas quickly discovered that the first thing necessary was to make friends with some one of the railroads—their avowed enemies. So he made overtures to the Pennsylvania Central, and the railroad lion and the granger lamb lay down together in amity. The railroad gave to them the use of a great tract of land at Elm Station, about six miles distant from the depot at West Philadelphia, and about four and a half from the Centennial depot in front of the main entrance to the Exhibition, and contracted to carry all persons from that station to the grounds and back for fifteen cents, or one way only for ten cents. Contracts were then entered into with builders for the erection of wooden sheds or huts to accommodate 2,400 people, for billiard rooms, bowling saloons, stores for the sale of confectionery, drugs, journals, &c., and lecture rooms to serve for churches on Sundays, and for every species of literary amusement and attraction on other days. The programme of prices laid down, and to be preserved as immutably as the laws of nature regulating seed-time and harvest, was fifty cents for the lodging and fifty cents for each meal. It was calculated, also, that the hardy Grangers might not like the tariff of prices inside the grounds, but that nevertheless their interior organizations might be clamorous for refreshment about 1 o'clock. Consequently, substantial cold lunches, ready packed, will be provided for those farmers who, like John Gilpin, can be on pleasure bent and still have a frugal mind. And it was also resolved that the organization would not restrict their quarters to genuine agriculturists, but would welcome others who chose to share their plain and rustic fare.

I went out last Saturday to Elm Station to see the location and survey the progress of the carpenters employed upon the buildings. The locality is all that could be desired, for it is upon very high ground, occupying the western slope of the first considerable hill encountered after leaving Philadelphia. There are numerous springs in the vicinity, and abundance of fine timber trees, and in the early flush of the Summer, in the first days of the Exhibition, the place will be a paradise. The quarters are peculiar in construction. They consist of long buildings, each containing ninety-two rooms, forty-six on each side of a broad central corridor. The rooms are about twelve feet deep by eight feet broad, and are not particularly high, having sloping pent-house roofs, which overhang the walls for about eighteen inches. The doors all open on the corridor, and the light and air are admitted by a sort of constructional transom above the door. Ventilation is obtained by a lantern roof with large side windows, but there are no windows to the rooms yet, nor can I learn that there are going to be. If there are, my informant did not know it, and my own eyes told me that there were no apertures in the rear walls, and no penciled marks to show where they were to come. These long ranges of buildings are placed north and south, and are thoroughly open at each end, so that they will not be uncomfortably close until the end of July. It is also true that people will be very little in their rooms except at night-time. But I think a panel window, just such as one sees in attics and barracks, would be a great improvement.

To accommodate 2,400 persons it will be necessary to have at least twelve of these rows of sheds, and at present there are but five, four of which are nearly completed, and one is about half finished. The underpinning of two more has been laid down, and by the great piles of planking on the ground it is evident that there is a determination to have the whole twelve ready by the middle of April. But I trust that the organizers of this very commendable enterprise will not restrict themselves by any means to 1,200 rooms, but will increase the number in proportion to the inevitable demand. They will do well to remember that the American people are extremely fond of bivouacking in this style, and that the camp-meetings owe their popularity as much to the camps as to the religious influences with which they are impressed. Every one delights to go out of his ordinary life and to treat himself to a new set of sensations. The more complete and absolute the change the more vivid are the impressions. This is the secret of the love of camping out which drives staid merchants to the wilds of the Adirondacks and puts into the hands of the queens of society frying-pans and orders them to fry trout. Many a belle whom no compliment to her bright eyes and golden hair could mollify has flushed with pleasure at praises of her cooking at Lake Chanzy or some other stretch of blue water in our New-York highlands. The Grangers, then, may be prepared for a tremendous rush, and they will do well if they extemporize quarters with tents for the all-important Fourth of July. They have the three merits of cheapness, healthiness, and perfect accessibility, and the crowds must come to them.

Between West Philadelphia and the city there is a gulf which accommodation such as the city can offer will not bridge over. Then let West Philadelphia be made the temporary city. Let the principal storekeepers of Philadelphia establish branches there for the season, just as the New-York houses do at Saratoga, and Newport, and Long Branch, and let the people who come to Centennialize make up their minds to stay where the railroad brings them. I know full well that people must have somewhere to spend the long Summer evenings, and that to those who love theatricals there will be magnets of attraction which will inevitably draw them to the Arch and the Walnut. But why should not the Centennial Committee adopt the suggestion of Gen. Hawley with regard to the erection of a hall within the grounds, to be used for a chamber of deliberation by learned and scientific bodies during the day and for purposes of amusement at night. It could easily be placed where access could be obtained at night-time through doors outside of the inclosure fence, and during the daytime through doors placed within. The deliberations of many societies have an immense influence upon the body politic. And by having doors on the outside of the inclosure for the evening's purposes, all objections as to being within the inclosure after hours would be met. GAR.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

ONE-THIRD OF THE SUN'S SURFACE TO BE OBSCURED TO-MORROW AFTERNOON—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PHENOMENON.

Should the weather be favorable a partial eclipse of the sun may be witnessed in this City to-morrow afternoon. The eclipse will be visible all over the United States, as a partial eclipse, and will be annular in the North-western part of British America. Although these celestial occurrences are no longer invested with any special interest to scientific men, they always attract a large share of attention in those countries in which they are visible The time at which the eclipse of the sun will be visible in this City, according to the calculations of Mr. Chapman, the Assistant Astronomer at Mr. Rutherford's Observatory, will be at 3:36 P. M., when the first point of contact will take place. The last contact, or the end of the eclipse, will be at 4:58 P. M., and that portion of the sun's disk which will be darkened will be equal to four digits, or exactly one-third of the sun's surface. At Boston the eclipse will commence at 4:12 P. M. and end at 5:40 P. M., size 4.5 digits; at Albany it will commence at 3:58 P. M. and end at 5:29, size 4.7 digits; at Rochester it will begin at 3:33 P. M. and end at 5:09 P. M., size 5 digits; at Buffalo it will commence at 3:31 P. M. and end at 5:05 P. M., size 5 digits; at Philadelphia, begins at 3:55 P. M. and ends at 5:18, size 3.8 digits; at Chicago begins at 2:46 P. M. and ends at 4:29, size 4.8 digits; at Baltimore begins at 3:52 P. M. and ends at 5:12 P. M., size 3 digits, and at Washington it will begin at 3:49 P. M. and end at 5:09 P. M., that portion of the sun's disk obscured to an observer in that city being 2.5 digits, or about one-fifth its surface.

The causes which produce an eclipse of the sun are now so well understood even by those who have acquired only a very superficial knowledge of astronomy, that it is unnecessary to enter into a long explanation upon this point. There was a time when such an occurrence was calculated to create the wildest consternation among men, and several remarkable incidents are recorded in history of the influence of these phenomena upon the minds of those who witnessed them. Columbus is said to have delivered himself and his followers from the hands of the Indians after landing on this continent, by fortelling that the sun would be darkened at a certain hour, and promising them that the darkness would be removed at a given time if they complied with his terms, and Herodotus relates that an eclipse of the sun took place during a battle between the Medes and Lydians, which so much terrified the soldiers that they suddenly threw down their arms and concluded a treaty of peace. It is well known that an eclipse of the sun is caused when the moon passes in her orbit in a direct line between the earth and the sun, and this intercepts his light by casting a shadow upon the earth, and that an eclipse of the moon occurs when the earth passes between the sun and the moon. These occurrences would take place much oftener than they do if the moon revolved exactly in the plane of the earth's orbit. The greatest number of eclipses that can occur in any year is seven, in which case five are of the sun and two of the moon. The smallest number that can happen in a year is two, and then they are each solar eclipses. In a period of eighteen years there are generally seventy eclipses, twenty-nine of the moon and forty-one of the sun.

On the 10th inst. a partial eclipse of the moon took place. At that time the moon was on the side of the earth furthest removed from the sun, and while moving in a line with the earth and sun it passed through a portion of the earth's shadow and thus became partially eclipsed. Since then the moon has been moving forward in her orbit round the earth, and at the time at which the eclipse of the sun will occur, on the 25th, it will have traveled over one-half of its orbit and will reach a point directly opposite to that which it occupied on the 10th. Being at this time also in the plane of the earth's orbit while passing between the earth and sun the light of the latter will be intercepted to a certain extent by the shadow of the moon falling upon it, thus causing a partial eclipse of the sun.

The first contact of the shadow of the moon with the earth will take place in the Pacific Ocean in longitude 93° 37′ west from Washington, and in latitude 5° 39′ south. The central eclipse will begin on the earth in longitude 111° 28′ west from Washington, and in latitude 8° 11′ north. The shadow cast by the moon will then pass in a north-easterly direction across the Pacific Ocean until it reaches the western coast of the United States, and then, sweeping over the entire continent of North America, the last point of contact will be in the north-western region of British America. A portion of the Gulf of Mexico will be overshadowed, and with the exception of the southern portion of the peninsula of Florida, the eclipse will be visible from every part of the United States. The northern portion of the sun will be obscured during the eclipse, and those who wish to observe the exact time of contact should look to that point of the sun's limb situated about one-third of the whole periphery of the solar disk from the uppermost point toward the north. The last contact will take place at twenty-nine degrees from the north. The line of the central eclipse will first touch the United States about the middle of Vancouver's Island, and will pass over this continent to the northern part of Hudson Bay, and will finally leave the earth in longitude 46° west and latitude 67° north. It will occupy about two hours and fifty minutes in crossing the continent. The eclipse when central will be annular. This eclipse appears to be the fifteenth return of the one observed by Kepler at Naples on Oct. 12, 1605. At that time it was total for about one minute.

The next eclipse of the sun visible in the United States will occur on July the 29th, 1878, and will be the fourth return of the magnificent eclipse witnessed at Boston on June 16, 1806. The only other total eclipse of the sun visible in this country during the remainder of the nineteenth century will take place on May 28, 1900. The area of the sun's disk obscured in this City to-morrow afternoon being only one-third of the whole, no considerable diminution of daylight will be perceptible.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE INDIANS.

WHY HE DESIRES A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THEM—A PLAIN TALK.

The *Cherokee Advocate*, printed at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, and the official organ of the Cherokee Nation, prints in its issue of March 18 a talk had by President Grant in February, 1874, with two Cherokees who happened to be in Washington on business at the time. The President's remarks were taken down by a short-hand reporter, and were as follows:

"My views on the Indian question were formed when I was an officer in the Army, a Lieutenant. I then imagined that all our Indian hostilities were either directly or indirectly the result of unfair dealing with them—harsh treatment—and disregard on the part of the people who were sent as agents, traders, &c., for their rights. I was stationed on the Pacific coast at one time for two years where the Hudson Bay Company had trading-posts, and there was no time when there were hostilities between the Americans and the Indians that a Hudson Bay Company man could not get on his pony and go alone unarmed wherever he pleased. He found the Indians that he met like children, looking up to him as being superior to them—that is, as superior in knowledge; and if he had a distance to travel they would send some of their number along with him to see him through, and he would be willing to abide with them and stop in their camps; and I naturally inquired of myself the cause of this distinction between the Boston men as they called the Americans, and the King George men as they called white people of all other nationalities. Well, I came to the conclusion that it was because of the bad faith that had been shown in our treatment of them, not on the part of the Government particularly, but the result of mismanagement on the part of the politicians, and that the Indians came to be looked upon as fair game. Appropriations would be made and expended in the purchase of useless articles—useless to the Indians; and these articles which were of high price they did not deliver as they would represent to them. Of course they could not stand that without resentment, and no doubt their resentment in many cases fell upon the innocent who were suspected of trying to wrong them. I determined the moment I had the opportunity, to see if I could not inaugurate a system of good faith with the Indians to convince them that we were capable of being friends, if they had the right sort of government—at least for a time, and I have undergone opposition as you have seen yourself. I have inaugurated a peace policy, which we have endeavored to carry out now nearly five years, and with the assistance of every humane measure by appointing persons to visit them, and particularly to be present when purchases of articles are made for distribution among them. I know that we are thwarted here and there in spite of all our efforts to do what is right. We know that a man here and there creeps in who does manage to deceive them and cheat them, but then it is to a very limited extent to what it has been heretofore, and is growing less. It is getting to be so unprofitable that I think we are about at the end of it. I should regard my object as realized to see the wild Indians gradually tamed and civilized, and ultimately to see your Territory become a State—not in my day, of course; I should not desire to see a Territorial Government now except for one reason, and that I have spoken of several times to numbers of your people. The reason why I am very anxious to see a Territorial Government now is because, if I live, I shall be in office three years more, and I shall hope during that time to have the territorial government so well established that no future Administration will dare to trifle with it. As you know, there are two railroads running through your country. The conditions in their charters being that they shall have the same land grants through the Territory that they had elsewhere through the public at the moment the Indian title becomes extinct. I have fought that wrong, and successfully so far. There are white men living in your country who might go somewhere else. I do not mean that you cannot cope with the white man, for you can compete with him any place—there or any where else. But there are a great many among you who cannot, I suppose, though you are better acquainted with that fact than I am. What I want to see this Winter if possible—and I want your approval of it—is a Territorial Government formed which will give you a fair and practicable Government of your own, which will give to every Indian in that Territory his land in severalty, the title of which shall be inalienable for twenty years either to lease or to sell—that he must own it for twenty years. Then, his children. And that the surplus lands shall be disposed of to actual settlers—other Indians who may come in, the proceeds of which shall be invested in good securities—United States bonds or other securities equally good—for the benefit of the whole, to be used in educating the rising generation, and in the support of the indigent, insane, crippled, and such others as cannot provide for themselves, the whole of the Territory which is not given in severalty to be the exclusive property of the nation, and only to be disposed of to people who are admitted there by the Territory itself—its own people; and the money, I say, instead of being squandered at once, have it invested in interest-paying securities, the interest to be used in this way. Now this is my idea in regard to the Indians. If they do not want it—if they want to take their chances in another Administration, it is their lookout, not mine. I know that there are many persons who, had it not been for my position the last four or five years, would have had their white settlements east, west, north, and south just as thick as bees. Of course I cannot make the law, but, owing to my position, I have had influence in preventing it. That is all that I have to say on this subject."

THE MARINE BANK ROBBERY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE BOOK-KEEPER'S DEFALCATION—AN INGENIOUS SYSTEM OF FRAUD.

Mr. James Fish, the President of the Marine Bank, No. 78 Wall street, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that the amount lost by the defalcation of Hedden, the book-keeper, would not exceed $30,000. The loss would, he said, in no way impair the position of the bank, but of course they did not like to lose so much money. He had hopes of recovering the whole amount from Henry Bode, the restaurant keeper at No. 122 Water street, who aided Hedden in his robberies. Bode was in good circumstances, he said, and he had wealthy friends, and they would, no doubt, do what they could to keep him out of the State Prison. Two of these friends had already called at the bank to know what they should do to get Bode out of the scrape in which he has placed himself, and they were informed that the best thing they could do would be to pay the money. Hedden could never have robbed the bank without the aid of Bode, and he resorted to an old but ingenious plan for carrying out his design. Bode kept an account with the bank, and whenever he made a deposit it was handed in the regular manner to the Teller and took the usual course and was correctly entered by Hedden in his ledger. After the comparison of the ledger amount with the Teller's had taken place Hedden would increase the amount in his ledger account by placing the figure "1" before the correct sum. For instance, if Bode made a deposit of $200 it would be so entered, but in a few days Hedden would, by placing "1" before the amount, make it $1,200. Bode being aware of the plan adopted by Hedden, drew checks against the sums thus falsely credited to him, and this system, Mr. Fish says, has been going on for upward of four years. He does not know how much of this money Bode retained, but it is supposed that he divided it evenly with Hedden. Hedden, Mr. Fish says, did not apparently live beyond his means, and he was always considered to be a man of very high character. His whereabouts are not known. Bode is still in the Ludlow Street Jail, having been unable to obtain the bail required.

The *Advertiser*, of Newark, N. J., where Hedden is known, makes the following statement regarding the transactions of Bode and the absconding book-keeper:

"We learn from reliable sources that the whole difficulty originated with Bode, who has had the reputation of being a wealthy man and lived in good style at a place on the Hudson River. He was an intimate friend of Hedden, and through his relation he overdrew his account. This was at first in small sums and promptly reported to the bank authorities but as Bode the next day usually made the matter good, it excited no suspicion. He continued, however, to make the amount larger until it assumed a formidable sum, which Hedden finally concealed from his superiors. Hedden then made a statement to a lawyer in this city, and Bode also made a sworn statement taking all the blame to himself, and exonerating Hedden from all pecuniary interest in the transaction. The matter has been known for some weeks, and Hedden's whereabouts are well known. It is possible that the full story may implicate others. Hedden is a son of wealthy parents, and has considerable property in his own right."

HUNTING FOR GOLD.

BLACK HILLS NUGGETS OF NEWS.

WORK ENOUGH BUT POOR PAY—THE RICH DISCOVERIES ALWAYS "SOMEWHERE ELSE"—THE MINERS DETERMINED TO FIND SOMETHING—THE BIG HORN BASIN FRUITFUL—GEN. CROOK'S EXPEDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Friday, March 17, 1876.

There is no abatement in the Black Hills *furore*. The rush for the "diggings" seems to have but fairly begun. From fifty to seventy-five men and boys leave this place every day for the front. Yesterday 130 were outfitted, and went forward, in several different parties, the most of them well supplied and armed, but some few on foot with packs on their backs and with scarcely enough "hard tack" for their ten or twelve days tramp to Custer City. The weather still remains good, and there has been no suffering either along the road or in the various camps. Violent wind and snow storms are likely to come up though at any time from now until the 1st of May, and all who have started out scantily provided are running a great risk. The liability, too, of being attacked at any moment by hostile bands of Indians ought to deter prudent men from venturing away from the larger and well-armed parties. The scramble is wonderful. Nobody has yet arrived at Cheyenne who could show anything great in the way of "colors," and there are small knots of returning pilgrims coming in here almost every day. The only thing at all tempting is a nugget or two displayed on the counters of one of the saloons here, and which every Black Hiller bound for the front is invited in to see. There are some, however, who say that these "specimens" were brought in from one of the old Sweetwater camps. This much must be said, the most of the emigrants arriving here seem to be fairly infatuated. They are ready and eager to listen to the most wonderful tales of discoveries with which the people here are careful to fill their ears. They scarcely deign to interview the returning prospectors, and if any of them bring discouraging news it is at once inferred that the parties have a "good thing," and want to keep all the prospectors they can out of the Hills.

There are now about two thousand people at Custer City, and half that number at Hill City. And yet the records show that fully 5,000 men have left Cheyenne for these points during the past four months. Fully as many have gone in by the other routes, via Bismarck, Yankton, Sidney, and Fort Pierre. So, either these fortune-seekers must have scattered over different portions of the 100 square miles that this gold region is supposed to occupy, or they have come out again and gone home. They have done both. The larger portion are no doubt yet in the Hills. Probably there are now as many as 8,000 in that country. How many more there will be in the next two or three months, it is hard to say. If the Indian outbreak daily looked for, and the fierce storms, keep off, the numbers will in all probability be doubled. A gentleman who reached here last night from Custer City, through in six days, reports that by actual count he met 978 men on the road to the "diggings." The roads are in prime condition, and weather clear and warm. There is said to be plenty of money in circulation at the new camps, as there always is in every miners' camp. The dream of a golden harvest at hand makes everybody a spendthrift. Custer City is orderly and quiet. Some families have already arrived, exercising a due restraint on the gold hunters. A Methodist preacher is already on the ground, and has organized a church. A printing office is en route. There are no regular mails, and communication with the outside world is by whatever scraps of information the daily arriving pilgrims may bring. There is the old-time heartiness in camp, and every new band of prospectors is received with cheers and vigorous hand-shaking, and they in turn are expected to stand treat. Many reach the camp wholly out of money or provisions, but they are hospitably treated, and the prevailing disposition seems to be to "give every man a chance." There is no class of men so sanguine as these gold-seekers, and while many have spent weeks and months running up and down the gulches, but failing as yet to "pan out" even a fair day's wages, they are serene as millionaires, and talk of bonanzas which they are sure to strike. Large numbers have quietly pushed out westward into the headwaters of Wind River, Owl Creek Mountains, Powder River, and Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone. It will be remembered that the "Big Horn Expedition" which fitted out at Cheyenne in 1870, discovered gold on Owl Creek and rich diggings on Clark's Fork, and also made some fine discoveries in the old Sweetwater region at the head of one of the branches of the Big Horn. They were at that time driven out by the military, and the frequent incursions of the savages seems to have kept miners away until this time.

DOUBTS ABOUT THE HILLS.

It is believed by those who have examined this whole region thoroughly—I refer to Northern Wyoming and Montana—that the Black Hills will not prove the richest gold region; that in fact it will in a short time be almost wholly deserted, and there will ensue a stampede for the Big Horn Mountains and Clark's Fork, to the westward. This region, too, is readily accessible by small steam-boats up the Yellowstone as far as the mouth of Clark's Fork, bringing prospectors almost into the heart of the new gold district. The Crescent Mountain, which incloses the Big Horn River Basin on the east, north and west, is nearly five hundred miles in length, and according to Surveyor General Reed, of Wyoming, is gold bearing in its whole extent. The only quick and practicable route at this season of the year to the Big Horn Mountains is from Cheyenne via Fort Fetterman.

In conversing with parties just returned from the Black Hills, your correspondent noticed that a large proportion—though they had nothing to show for their three or four months' prospecting—express themselves satisfied with that country, and intend to return again after taking in fresh supplies or stocking up with goods to go into trade at one of the mining camps. All have much to say of the beauty and fertility of the region about Custer City Farming can be carried on with much success, as a few ranches show by their last year's product. In the western portion of the hills are fine groves of pine, in some places dense forests of large trees covering hillside and valley. Heavy forests of hard-wood cover the eastern slope of the hills.

But the existence of gold in paying quantities in the Black Hills region, after all the prospecting of the past few months, seems still a matter of doubt. Of all the returning pilgrims no one has been able to show any large nuggets, or to give any satisfactory account of his success. Some of those who are still in the Hills, in writing back to friends, express their determination to "see it out," but as yet cannot report anything big. Some appear to be making fair days' wages, say from two dollars to three dollars, but it costs them nearly this to live, even under a blanket and on bacon and hard tack. One report has just come in from an apparently trustworthy source, that a party of five sluiced in fifteen hours $250 in gold dust. But such reports as this are rare, and it is evident that no fortunes are yet being made by any of the vast throng who occupy the Black Hills. Those few who claim to have washed out $10 or $20 per day for a week or more at a time, forget to say that these claims do not hold out, and generally after a few days have to be abandoned, not paying enough to work them. Then, again, must be considered the weeks and months that are wasted, and nothing obtained. These few pay streaks do not begin to make up the expense and time consumed in prospecting. They are too few and far between.

REPORTS FROM THE MINERS THEMSELVES.

An old friend writes to your correspondent that his party, who have been in the Hills some two months, have sunk fourteen or fifteen holes going to bed-rock, and in all cases getting some gold, but not in paying quantities. His emphatic testimony is as follows: "As to advising others to come here, I cannot; but as for myself, I am content to stay a few months longer and see what will turn up. Where gold is so universally found in small quantities there must be a rich pay streak in some place. As yet there are not twenty men in the Hills who are mining enough gold to pay for what they eat." A former resident of Golden City, near Denver, who has been operating on Spring Creek, near Hill City, for two months, writes that he has located four claims that may pay four to five dollars per day to the man, in the Summer, but not now. As much drainage and other work has to be done in opening claims he does not think that anything less than ten-dollar diggings will pay. He adds, 'No one is making money here now, and can't this Winter. It is too cold to open new claims. I think we can make some money here next Summer." There are new discoveries reported almost daily in some distant field, resulting in a grand stampede for the new "diggings." So the people that inhabit the different camps are in a constant strain of excitement, ready to "pull up" at any moment and rush forward for some new Eldorado. It is said that rich discoveries some fifty miles north of Spring Creek are just now drawing together quite a throng. The dirt at the new camp is said to yield pay from the grass roots down, and at the rate of $20 per day to the man. Another returned miner, with whom we have conversed, says: "If there are any mines in the Black Hills that will warrant a stampede like the present one, I have failed to find them; and that is the honest verdict of all the parties with whom I have talked. Rich diggings may possibly be discovered yet, but the chances for another California are not good. My advice is that if a man can get a good chance to make board and clothes where he is, he had better give the Black Hills a wide berth. My belief is that before Summer an army of disgusted prospectors will be pouring out of the Black Hills."

THE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

While there are opportunities for parties to get transportation almost any day from Cheyenne or Denver to Custer City, there is as yet no regularly organized stage line. The teams that go in are generally freighting teams, taking from eight to twelve days for the trip from Cheyenne. There is quite an active demand for passengers, and, as a consequence, fares have come down some in the past two or three weeks. Parties have been taken with ordinary miners' outfit for from $15 to $20. The rate from Denver is generally $25. A regularly-equipped stage line, however, will be in operation between Cheyenne and Custer City daily after April 1. It will be equipped with Concord overland coaches and fast horses, and make the run in between two and three days. In connection with this a freight line to carry miners' outfits, supplies, and second and third-class passengers, will be established. The first-class fare will be put at $20; second-class at $15, and third-class $10. Good eating stations, at convenient places along the route, will be opened. Considerable cutting of rates among the railroad companies bidding for the Black Hills travel is already noticeable. St. Louis papers advertise the fare from that point to Cheyenne at $25, distance 1,015 miles; and the through fare to the Hills $35, distance 1,260 miles. This is cheap traveling for this Western country, where railroad fares generally run from six to eight and stage fares from ten to fifteen cents per mile. An expedition is now en route from St. Louis to the Hills, and another leaves that city on April 6. A large colony is forming in Chicago, and will shortly leave for the "diggings." There is no doubt that these expeditions, which seem to be forming in most of the principal cities and in some of the smaller towns, are got up by speculators who circulate glowing reports of the country. They arrange with the railroad companies to charter one or more cars at a special rate and charge their own prices for passengers, which, although low, enables them to make a handsome thing.

There is considerable rivalry—it might be called hostility—between the different outfitting points, which has now reached such a pitch that agents are employed at the principal cities where there is any Black Hills excitement to herald forth the advantages of one place and the miserable disadvantages of another. The St. Louis and Chicago press seem to be opening their columns pretty liberally to the quarrel.

Gov. Pennington, of Dakota, who, of course, feels interested in having the few settlements of that Territory reap all possible advantage from the Black Hills furor while it lasts, declares that the best route is via Yankton, Fort Randall, and old Fort Pierre, and thinks that "any person who does not know this, and is fool enough to go all the way to Cheyenne and then come back to the Black Hills, ought not to go at all." In the private letter from which we quote the Governor also lets off a blast against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the people of Cheyenne. But so far as the railroad company is concerned it must be admitted that they have placed their fares very low, and so long as people are bound to go to the Black Hills, they can scarcely get cheaper riding toward their destination. The denizens of many of these frontier towns seem to feed on excitement. So every few days a rumor will reach town that a party of Black Hillers has been overtaken by the Indians and scalped. Such stories as these, always applied to some well-known parties who have left the community and are *en route* to the Hills, has the effect for a time to get up an intense feeling, and scouting parties to go to the rescue are got together upon the spur of the moment, and as suddenly disbanded.

GEN. CROOK'S MOVEMENTS.

The movements of Gen. Crook's command, which left Cheyenne for the North three weeks ago, have been watched and speculated upon with considerable interest. The destination and purpose were kept secret so far as possible, and whatever the outcome it is evident that the Black Hills pilgrims have taken it to mean protection for them, and this may in a measure account for the rapidly-swelling hegira to the mines. Gen. Crook's command is finely mounted on picked horses, and in every way splendidly equipped—commissary, arms, ammunition, &c. So far as can be ascertained from hints thrown out it is settled that the Indians roaming throughout the Big Horn and Powder River regions are to be removed eastward, leaving Wyoming and large portions of Montana and Dakota free. The "Big Horn Expedition," as this is called, consists of five battalions of cavalry and one of infantry. A band of picked scouts, whose lives have been spent on the frontier and in the Rocky Mountains, accompanies the expedition. There are 650 picked cavalry horses, 480 mules for the wagon train, and 400 pack mules. It is apparent that, although Gen. Crook expected to take the Indians by surprise, they have already anticipated the movement, and sent couriers to inform all the Northern tribes. While in camp at Fort Fetterman, an Arapahoe Chief, with several lodges, approached and wanted to "talk peace." When questioned about the Indians in the country to the northward, he replied, "Minneconjoux heap braves. Many lodges. Makum tired count 'um." It is believed that the combined hostile tribes in the country enumerate 20,000, and that they can muster about four thousand warriors. The next two or three weeks will doubtless develop something more of the plans of this expedition. The Indians are in a fighting mood, and have already attacked small settlements, threatened the mining camps in the Black Hills, driven off considerable stock, and committed other depredations.

COZZENS' HOTEL SOLD.

THE FAVORITE WEST POINT RESORT TO BE TURNED INTO A HOSPITAL—A LADY'S BENEVOLENCE.

It became extensively rumored down town yesterday that Cozzens' Hotel at West Point had been purchased by Mrs. William H. Osborn, daughter of the late Jonathan Sturges, Esq., for $65,000, and had been presented to the New-York Hospital Association, to be devoted to the purpose of a home for convalescent patients from the New-York City hospitals, without regard to creed or nationality. A TIMES reporter called at Mrs. Osborn's residence, No. 32 Park avenue, last evening, and on mentioning the object of his visit was informed that the rumor was founded on fact. "The subject of the establishment of a country home for convalescent patients," said Mr. Osborn, "has long been under consideration by the Association of the New-York Hospital, such hospital to be especially arranged with reference to the comfort and care of patients, and its wards to be open for the reception of patients from all regularly-organized hospitals in this City, without any distinction as to religious creed or nationality. Ofttimes, after severe illness, many a month elapses before the patient regains his wonted vigor or sufficient strength to resume his former occupation. It would surprise those unfamiliar with hospital life to know of the number of cases which demand relief of this character. Many a poor mechanic lies upon a pallet in our City hospitals to whom a breath of fresh country air would be a most grateful boon, and it is most sorrowful, indeed, to see the number of talented, and I may say brilliant, men who, by adversity or misfortune, lose their means and friends, and are compelled by sickness to find shelter in crowded City hospitals. For such cases a convalescent home in the country is a most desirable institution. The Society of the New-York Hospital a few years ago purchased some ground near White Plains, with the intention of establishing such a home there. But the temptation of taking the beautiful site of the Cozzens Hotel, right in the very centre of the Highlands, with its commanding position, so well known to every lover of the scenery of that charming region, was first suggested to the society by the tender of the funds necessary for the purchase to the society. The main building of the hotel is 350 feet long by 50 feet wide, with a side wing 75 feet long by 40 feet wide. There are forty acres of ground and four cottages attached. The matter will at once be placed in the hands of a special committee of the Medical Board of the Hospital Association, which is very richly endowed, its charter reaching back over a century, and the Convalescent Home will be in full operation, I sincerely hope this coming Summer."

Cozzens' Hotel has been for many years one of the most fashionable out-of-town resorts in the neighborhood of this City on the Hudson. It is situated on the bluff on the west bank of the river, about one and a half miles below the West Point Institute. All the hops of the cadets have for many years been held there, and President Grant, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gens. Phil. Sheridan, William T. Sherman, Phil. Kearny, George C. Meade, Pierre Beauregard, and many others have danced in its halls and promenaded on its broad piazzas when they wore the gray in common. It has been described by Washington Irving in his sketches, and by Frederick S. Cozzens in the *Sparrowgrass Papers* until it is known all over the Union, and certainly no one expected last year that it would be a hospital this season.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE OPERA-HOUSE AT SCRANTON DESTROYED—INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

A fire broke out at Scranton, Penn., at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Opera-house block, and in less than one hour destroyed the Opera-house and the Boston dry-goods store. The baggage and effects of Harrigan and Hart, who played there the night before, were still on the stage of the Opera-house. A few minutes later Tony Hart and some members of the company broke through a stout door in the second story, and saved their entire effects, throwing them pell-mell through the windows. Ten minutes later the stage and scenery caught fire, and the flames burst through the roof. The Boston store, the finest in the City, was located on the first floor of the block. Its proprietors, Messrs. Lindsay & Liddle, lose $60,000 worth of stock; insured for $40,000. The Scranton Opera-house was worth $70,000, and is a complete wreck. It was insured for $35,000. The entire loss is estimated at $150,000. The Opera-house was completed and opened on the 1st of January, 1871. The fire was believed to be the work of an incendiary. Only a few minutes before this fire occurred a fire was discovered in the basement of the Second National Bank, and at 9 o'clock last night an attempt was made to burn the Post Office block. The people of Scranton are alarmed. A joint session of the City Councils was called last night by Mayor McKane to take special action in the matter, and the city has offered $5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries. Two previous attempts have been made to burn the Opera-house within the past week.

THE STATE OF COLORADO.

THIRTY-EIGHTH IN THE UNION.

THE WORK OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION COMPLETED—THE FEATURES TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE—POLITICS OF THE NEW STATE—DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Thursday, March 16, 1876.

The convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Colorado, which has been in session at Denver during the past three months, has at length completed its work. The document has been drawn with great care, and by the ablest men of the Territory, chosen from the representative industries. The citizens have exhibited keen interest in the matter, and the discussions on each important portion of the Constitution have generally drawn together a crowded house. Petition and remonstrance have also poured in freely from all quarters, and great discretion has been necessary from the start to so frame the instrument as not to invite the hostility of certain classes. Still, there are some factions not suited, and when the Constitution is submitted to a vote of the people on the first day of July for their adoption they will work hard to defeat it. The Mexican element in Southern Colorado, the railroad interest to some extent, and, for reasons which we shall hereafter explain, the Catholic element, will be arrayed against it. An effort is being made by some of the Democratic newspapers to make the matter a party question and to array the Democrats against Statehood. But this feeling is confined to a few disaffected politicians who were defeated as candidates for the convention. The Constitutional Convention was largely Republican, and the local elections of last Fall went generally Republican. It seems probable, then, in the event of the acceptance of the State Constitution, that the first officers of the new State and the first Legislature will be Republican, insuring a Representative and Senators of that party. But the Democrats are full of assurance, and it is not probable that they will as a party go against State admission from fear that the offices will all be won by the enemy. It is safe to say that the Constitution of the State of Colorado will be ratified by the people by a very large majority.

A brief synopsis of some of the vital features of the new State Constitution may be of interest. In forming the preamble there was much discussion. Petitions came in from large numbers calling for the recognition of a Supreme Being. This was closely followed by a remonstrance, numerously signed, by the infidel element. At length the following was decided upon:

"We, the people of Colorado, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the universe, in order to form a more independent and perfect government," &c.

The boundaries of the new State are defined, and are precisely the same as those of the present Territory of Colorado.

The question of taxing church property brought out strong delegations from all the churches remonstrating against it, and finally the following was agreed upon: "Lots, with the buildings thereon, if said buildings are used solely and exclusively for religious worship, for schools, or for strictly charitable purposes, also cemeteries not used or held for private or corporate profit, shall be exempt from taxation." Petitions against the division of the school fund poured in from all the towns and sections, and were met by a remonstrance and threat from the Catholic Bishop that, unless the matter were left open, he would array the Catholics of Colorado to defeat the Constitution at the polls. The following clauses show the shape in which this matter has been left:

"The public school fund of the State shall forever remain inviolate and intact; the interest thereon, only, shall be expended in the maintenance of the schools of the State. No part of this fund, principal or interest, shall ever be transferred to any other fund, or used or appropriated, except as herein provided.

Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriations, or pay from any public fund or moneys whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian society, or for any sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatsoever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State, or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

No religious test or qualification shall ever be required of any person as a condition of admission into any public educational institution of the State, either as teacher or student; and no teacher or student of any such institution shall ever be required to attend or participate in any religious service whatever. No sectarian tenets or doctrines shall ever be taught in the public schools, nor shall any distinction or classification of pupils be made on account of race or color."

Further educational provisions are inserted, and the subject of compulsory education treated of in the following clause:

"The General Assembly may require, by law, that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public school during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years, for a time equivalent to three years, unless educated by other means."

The following clause is also of interest:

"Neither the General Assembly nor the State Board of Education shall have power to prescribe text books to be used in the public schools."

The voting of railroad and other bonds which has so ruinously affected many counties in the States of Kansas and Nebraska is prohibited.

"Neither the State, nor any county, city, town, township, or school district shall lend or pledge the credit or faith thereof, directly or indirectly, in any manner to, or in aid of, any person, company, or corporation, public or private, for any amount, or for any purpose whatever."

A strong effort was made by the friends of female suffrage to have a clause ingrafted into the Constitution allowing women to vote, but this did not prevail. It was provided, however, that "no person shall be denied the right to vote at any school district election, nor to hold any school district office, on account of sex." And this further important provision was adopted:

"The General Assembly may prescribe, by law, an educational qualification for electors, but no such law shall take effect prior to the year of our Lord 1890, and no qualified elector shall be thereby disqualified."

Railroads are hedged about by provisions like the following:

"All railroads shall be public highways, and all railroad companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any designated points within this State. No railroad corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line. All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons and property transported over any railroad in this State, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State."

There is also a provision making it unlawful for any railroad company to require of its employes any release from responsibility on account of any personal injuries received while in the service of the company.

The State officers are to hold office for two years, Treasurer and Auditor to be ineligible for immediate re-election. The General Assembly consists of Senate and House of Representatives, the former containing twenty-six and the latter forty-nine members, Senators to be chosen for four years and Representatives for two. The general election occurs the first Tuesday of October every other year, and the General Assembly meets the fourth Wednesday of November, 1876, and thereafter on the first Wednesday of January each alternate year. Testimonials or gifts to influence an officer in the performance of any official duty are prohibited. The trading of votes is punished as bribery. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

Another salutary provision is as follows:

"The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State."

Upon the whole, the State Constitution of Colorado is an excellent one, which the citizens will be glad to ratify.

Of course, there is already some talk as to candidates for the various positions in the event of State admission. There has been what is called a Republican "Ring," whose vocation has been to hold office, and whose members are still hungry for office. This "Ring" is composed mainly of "old timers." They are already quietly counting their chances. But their close affiliation with Kansas Pacific Railroad monopolies, and with some combinations which have increased taxes and otherwise worked against the best interests of the people, will no doubt result in their being left out in the cold. It is safe to say that the citizens of Colorado will put none but pure men on guard, and there will be no disposition to follow in the wake of Kansas and other new States, and foist into public place the played-out politicians who are always found in the more promising portions of the new West, waiting for Statehood or something else to turn up.

Colorado will send delegates to both the national conventions. The Republicans meet at Denver to choose delegates on April 20, and the Democrats meet at Pueblo for the same purpose on May 24.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NAVAL LINE AND STAFF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of line and staff is again becoming a subject of newspaper controversy, to the great scandal of our Navy. Surely enough "dirty linen" has been washed in public to satisfy both parties, no matter how unsatisfactory the result may have been. It is deplorable that such a bitter feeling should exist in any service, and that criminations and recriminations should be selected as a means of redress. There is doubtless wrong upon both sides—errors of omission and commission, the result of mutual misunderstanding. If we seek an explanation we are told that staff officers want line titles, with actual rank, and aspire to the command of vessels and stations, and that they seek such rank for the purpose of insubordination and independence. These charges the staff deny, and state that they want actual rank, as in the staff of the Army, for the purpose of subordination, responsibility, and discipline; that a very large proportion of their number are opposed to the use of line titles, and that they do not want command save in their own departments. It is urged that a few Engineers have asked for command of iron-clads, and that some staff officers have been guilty of insubordination in refusing to salute and report to their juniors in the line; and finally, that if actual rank was conferred upon the staff, they might supplant the line and claim their commands. Certainly this reasoning is illogical, and is not borne out by the experience of the Prussian service or of our own Army. It would seem reasonable that if actual staff rank be right in the Army, it would be equally right in our Navy, and if it does not interfere with discipline and subordination in the former, it could not interfere with it in the latter; and that if it was necessary to insure harmony, unity, and efficiency in the Army, it will be equally necessary for the same purposes in the Navy. Line officers in the Army do not fear that their commands will be usurped by the staff; they do not fear insubordination or a disruption of discipline from actual rank; they do not require or oblige superior officers of the staff to salute first their inferiors, or to report their departments or divisions to juniors, unless the latter be in command. There can be no conflict of authority in the Army, where everything is subordinated to rank, and defined by regulations based upon justice, the necessities of the service, courtesy, and the laws of the land. Whence, then, this doubt and fear in the Navy? The law and the regulations of both services distinctly prescribe the duties of the staff and line. It is the duty of the latter in the Navy to handle and fight our ships of war, and to command our fleets, squadrons, and stations; and it is the duty of the staff to aid and assist them therein. The latter have command, control, and authority (the terms are synonymous) only in their particular departments, and have nothing whatever to do with the specific commands of the line. Rank is one thing, command is another. How can they conflict? Rank *per se*, (whether it be actual or relative) gives no right to command. It is intended, as Gen. Sherman says, to "fix responsibility," and so secure military subordination and discipline. The authority to command is derived from Congress, the President of the United States, the Secretaries of War and Navy, or other supreme authority, and might be conferred upon a civilian, a soldier, or a sailor, as well as upon an officer holding actual or relative rank.

PROW.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 13, 1876.

A HINT TO MR. BASS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I like Mr. Pendleton, but I like fair play better. It is not so very long since leading Democratic, as well as Republican, members of Congress considered it a proper thing—indeed, rather a fine thing—to rummage the bank accounts of a private citizen, Mr. Donn Piatt, and to parade his grocery and wash bills before the public, because he was suspected of having received $5,000 of the Pacific Mail money. To-day the Democratic majority, in a fury that contrasts strangely with the professed judicial character of the proceeding, sends Hallet Kilbourn to jail on bread and water because he will not produce his private books, although there is no evidence that they contain any information which Congress has a right to extort. Now, here is Mr. Pendleton acknowledging that he received a fee of $80,000 or $90,000 for collecting $58,000 or $68,000 for the Kentucky Railroad, and I, for one, want to see the same process applied to this leading Democratic statesman that is considered so salutary when enforced against obscure Republican citizens. Let us have Mr. Pendleton's books and bank accounts, Mr. Bass. You have the power and the courage to get them from your colleagues, or else some reason why Kilbourn's accounts are wanted and Pendleton's not. Sauce for the goose is

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 16, 1876.

THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, in this remote region, appreciate and indorse your editorial of the 10th inst. entitled "Third-class Mail Matter." Under this Government a diffusion of information is essential to its well-being, and nothing tends in such measure to the cohesion of a people that exist under the circumstances that we do—in a country of immense area and imperfectly developed—as cheap, rapid, and certain intercourse through the mails. Neither should there be any discrimination made against those residing in distant and sparsely-inhabited portions of the country, as there evidently would be in Hamlin's bill, which is especially obnoxious in that section relating to newspapers, magazines, and books. With reference to merchandise, &c., the provisions of the law regulating postage according to distance would be wise and advisable.

The idea of returning to the antiquated and once discarded system of a graduated postal tariff upon legitimate mail matter is not consistent with the advanced spirit of the age, nor in harmony with the sentiment of this Centennial season. Neither is it likely—judging from the decreased business in "third-class" matter under the amendment of 1873—that the revenues of the Post Office Department would be at all increased thereby, even were it advisable under this section. J. B. V.

DENVER, Col., Tuesday, March 14, 1876.

A FREE CHURCH FOR THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You probably may not be aware that there has been maintained a large and free church for the last forty years comparatively down town. I refer to the Greene Street M. E. Church. The neighborhood was at one time largely populated, but we are at present surrounded with stores, and we have been forced out. We have purchased the large stone church on University place, opposite Washington square, not far from our present site, where we intend still to keep a free and open house of worship, giving a welcome to all of every class or condition, thereby meeting in the future, as we have met in the past, the conditions of your article of to-day, except that we are denominational. We shall be open in about two months, and you are at liberty to publicly invite all to come and take a seat anywhere; we make no distinctions.

JOHN M. CLAWSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 14, 1876.

A CASE FOR AID.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I hope that you will allow me to bring the attention of that large class in this City who are ever anxious to relieve real distress to the case of John McCarthy, of No. 347 East Sixtieth street, between First and Second avenues. A gilder and picture-frame maker, he worked for the first houses here with the most persevering industry, but ill-health has overtaken him. He has now been unable for months to earn anything, and, with a large family, is reduced to utter destitution. In fact, but for the aid of a benevolent lady friend of mine they must have starved. Any one who feels disposed to give any aid may obtain all particulars by applying to Mrs. James Speyers, No. 415 West Twenty-third street, who has known and employed McCarthy for years and entertains a high respect for him. It is really a case for help. R. L.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I don't know much about politics but I can see with my eyes. For nearly ten days there have been opened in front of this [Coleman] house two holes in the street, (sewer holes.) All day long four and sometimes five and six men stand, doing not one atom of work, but looking down into these holes. These men are employed by the City. One of them is an overseer—a large, pompous-looking gentleman. A horse and cart also stand there all day long, doing nothing. This may be all right, but it looks to me like downright robbery. During this time one man is down in the hole, I suppose, doing something. C. S.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 23.

SENATE.

Mr. BOOTH, of California, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not before provided for. Placed on the calendar.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the various petitions remonstrating against the transfer of the Pension Bureau to the War Department, reported back the petitions and papers, with the request that they be referred to the committee to examine into the several branches of the civil service. Agreed to.

THE SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, said he would ask the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Christiancy] to call up and press for consideration the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill fixing the salary of the President. Mr. CHRISTIANCY said he did not care to call up the matter. He had given such a notice the other day because he thought some of the friends of the measure wanted to say something more on the subject. He had no interest in its reconsideration only to give Senators in favor of the measure another chance to speak. Mr. WRIGHT said he would not now urge the matter, but he thought it should be called up speedily and disposed of.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The morning hour expiring, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business of yesterday, viz.: The bill to count the vote of President and Vice President.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, proposed to amend the second section so as to make it read, "Such return shall be counted, which shall be duly authenticated by the State authorities recognized by and in harmony with the United States, as provided by the Constitution." He said it was to be regretted that so meagre a debate upon this question had come down to us from those who had discussed it in times gone by. He felt justified in taking the ground that the presiding officer of the Senate was not the proper person to decide which was the true and valid return. He contended that his amendment fixing the lawful State authorities as the proper persons to decide which is the lawful and valid return was the proper doctrine and was that which could meet the approval of the country. If Congress decided one way and the President the other, let them take the views of the President.

Mr. MORTON said that the amendment still left the question open to be decided as to which was the government recognized by the United States, and he would ask the Senator from North Carolina who would decide that question if not the two houses, and did that not bring the matter right back where the bill leaves it without this amendment?

Mr. MERRIMON said there always would be one government in a State which would be in harmony with and recognized by the United States.

Mr. MORTON said the question would arise which government had been recognized by the President and by the United States; one party would say that the President had recognized such a party by a certain act, and the other party would say that that act was no recognition at all. This phase of affairs came up repeatedly in the Louisiana case and was liable to come up again, and then the Senate and the House would be called upon in the end to decide which was the lawful government and consequently which was the true and valid return. The question was taken on Mr. Merrimon's amendment and it was declared lost.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, then proposed the following amendment as additional sections to the bill: "To insure each State the count of the electoral vote except it shall be rejected as provided for in section one of this act, it is declared the duty of each house of Congress to record its vote by yeas and nays upon all questions as to which are the true and valid returns of a State, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each house to immediately forward to the other a true and detailed return of such vote. Should it then appear that the two houses have failed to agree as to which are the true and valid returns, they shall immediately reassemble and the President of the Senate shall announce those returns as valid which shall have received a majority of all the votes cast in both houses of Congress, considered as if in joint meeting assembled. Should it occur that the aggregate vote of both houses be equally divided upon the question, then, and in that event only, the President of the Senate shall give the casting vote. The amendment was lost—yeas 12, nays 37. The bill was amended in its phraseology without altering its meaning, and the question recurred on the passage of the bill.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said he should vote against the bill because he was opposed to any such legislative tinkering, and he did not think Congress had any power to do this thing. A good deal had been said about party question, and this question ought to be divested of party tactics entirely. For one, he believed that the Constitution was perfect now and needed no tinkering.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, said the Senator from Connecticut was not able to go on with his speech to-day, and he would move that the Senate go into executive session. Mr. MORTON earnestly desired the Senate to finish the bill, as it would be completed in a few minutes after the Senator from Connecticut should conclude. Mr. HAMLIN asked the Senate to lay aside the pending bill and take up the Post Route bill, and the Senate agreed. In commencing its consideration it was ascertained that the Post Route bill had been sent to the printer's with the pending amendments, when Mr. CAMERON presented his motion for an executive session, and at 3:10 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and at 3:15 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to supply the deficiency at the Red Cloud Agency, (the amendment being to increase the appropriation from $100,000 to $150,000.) After remarks by Messrs. Seelye, Atkins of Tennessee, Steele of Wyoming Territory, and others, Mr. Seelye withdrew his motion.

EX-CONFEDERATES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, from the Military Committee, reported the bill repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the Army of any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the Confederate States in the late rebellion. Passed.

THE PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the pay of Army officers. The bill fixes the pay as follows: General, $10,000; Lieutenant General, $8,000; Major General, $6,000; Brigadier General, $5,000; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant Colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,500; Captain, (mounted,) $2,000; Captain, (not mounted,) $1,800; Adjutant, $1,800; First Lieutenant, (mounted,) $1,600; First Lieutenant, (not mounted,) $1,500; Second Lieutenant, (mounted,) $1,500; Second Lieutenant, (not mounted,) $1,400.

Pending action on the bill the morning hour expired.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, with the understanding that all general debate on the bill would be limited to two hours and a half. The committee was addressed by Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina, in support of the bill and in advocacy of the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Mr. YEATES, of North Carolina, spoke in defense of the Democratic Party against the attacks of Republican members of the House, and said that they [the Republicans] considered disloyalty to the Republican Party as disloyalty to the Government. He denied it, and said that because the Southern men in the House could not be bought over by the Republican Party they were taunted as being rebels, while those who were bought over, such as Gov. Holden and Gen. Longstreet, were considered as patriots, and, he believed, were thought more of than those Union soldiers who belonged to the Democratic Party. He said that Grantism in the South had bid fair at one time to change the character of this Government, as there was not a Republican in the South who would not vote to make Grant king. His speech elicited much merriment in all parts of the House.

Mr. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, addressed the House on the necessity of protecting the frontiers of the country.

The committee then rose.

The House then, at 5:15 P. M., adjourned.

OLD-FASHIONED INTEGRITY.

The Boston *Traveller* prints the letter copied below, written when Gen. Knox was Secretary of War and of the Navy, to a lady then residing in Boston:

PHILADELPHIA, 8th May, 1791.

MADAM: I have received your letter desiring me to make out an account for some little services of mine, in obtaining a certificate for you out of the public offices.

I was sorry to receive a request with which I could not comply consistently with my own character. It would be utterly improper as it respects myself that I should subject myself to the imputation of meanness in making such a charge in reality, and it would have the double appearance of meanness and collusion were I to make a charge and transfer it to you or any person. I shall always be glad to have the opportunity of rendering you any service within the compass of my power and consistent with propriety. I am, Madam, your humble servant,

H. KNOX.

A MAIL-BAG DESTROYED.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of Thursday morning says: "While the fireman of the Atlantic express, which leaves here at 4:15 A. M., was shaking the grate at Peekskill yesterday morning, the engineer noticed some small packages and various papers lying in the dump-pan, and also some other strewed along the track. He stepped down from the engine and commenced taking the paper out; he succeeded in getting out an armful. He noticed some postal cards and letters. On one of the letters, which was burnt on the corner, he discovered part of a $1 bill sticking to it. He handed them over to the station agent. It is supposed that the engine had picked up a mail-bag between Peekskill and Garrisons."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A LOUISIANA CIVIL RIGHTT CASE—AN ACTION TO RECOVER BACK DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following cases were heard:

No. 6.—*Walker vs. Suivant.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—The question in this case is whether the State of Louisiana, or any other State of the Union, has power to enact laws against discrimination on account of color by hotel keepers and others. The defendant in error recovered a judgment of $1,000 against Walker for refusing to give him refreshments because he was a colored man. It is here insisted that the law of the State under which the proceeding was had is void, because it trenches upon a jurisdiction wholly belonging to Congress under the Constitution, and because it abridges the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, contrary to the provisions of the fourteenth amendment. Durant & Horner for plaintiff in error; J. Q. A. Fellows for defendant.

No. 177—*United States vs. Sanders.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was an action to recover bounty, and for services as a soldier, to the amount of $508. The defense was that, Sanders having deserted, he could not recover, although afterward restored with loss of pay and allowances during the term of enlistment, and was afterward honorably discharged from the service; nor could he recover in consequence of the joint resolution of 1870, which provided that moneys withheld on account of desertion shall not be paid to a deserter unless the record of desertion is canceled on the sole ground that it was made by mistake. The Court of Claims held that the honorable discharge of the claimant purged his offense, and annulled all consequences; and that the joint resolution, passed more than three years after his discharge, could not be applied to his case without giving a retroactive effect it was not intended to have, and could not have. The Government here insists upon the original defense. Assistant Attorney General Smith for Government; Chipman & Hosmer and Durant & Horner for claimant.

Schooner Maggie Cain vs. Shakespear.—Error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—This was a libel by the plaintiff in error, under an act of Pennsylvania relating to the attachment of vessels, against the schooner, then lying in the Delaware River, to enforce a lien for certain ship-timber and other lumber alleged to have been supplied for her construction at the instance of the contractors for building the vessel. The court below sustained the Pennsylvania act, and enforced the lien set up. It is here insisted that the act was repugnant to the ninth section of the Judiciary act to the extent in which it authorized a proceeding in rem. against a vessel to enforce such a lien after it had been launched and was afloat in a public navigable river, and capable of being registered and enrolled, and employed in maritime navigation and commerce. J. H. Ashton for plaintiff in error; Senator Bayard for defendant.

No. 183.—*Meyer et al. vs. Arthur.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action to recover back a duty of ten per cent. on white lead, oxide of zinc, orange lead, and nitrate of lead, imported by the plaintiffs in error after Aug. 1, 1872, the defendant being the Collector of the Port of New-York. The court below ruled that these articles were manufactures of metals of which metals are the component part of chief value, within the meaning of the act of 1872, under which the duties were laid, and sustained the duty. The only question here is whether the court was correct in its rulings on this point, the plaintiff in error contending it is not. E. Hartley for plaintiff in error; Assistant Attorney General Smith for defendant.

On motion of D. D. Field, A. P. Sprague, of Troy N. Y., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. Joseph Casey, Augustus Ford of New-York, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Hon. T. F. Bayard, John B. Batchellor, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 185.—*Henry Miller et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George W. Dale et al.*—This cause was argued by Mr. S. O. Houghton, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. J. S. Black for the defendants in error.

No. 181.—*The Steam-ship City of Washington, &c., vs. Peter R. Baillee et al.*—This cause was argued by Mr. Joseph W. Gerard, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. H. J. Scudder for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

ENTICED INTO A GAMBLING DEN.

On Feb. 15 Adolph Wensdorf, a customer at the barber's shop at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, in a spirit of pretended friendship for the proprietor, Samuel Rendel, spoke of the barber's large family, arduous labors, and failure to amass wealth, and offered to take him to a place where he could easily win four or five thousand dollars in a day. Rendel listened to the solicitations of his "friend," and accompanied him to the gambling den No. 137 East Twelfth street. After looking at a few games of faro Wensdorf and the barber left, but revisited the place next day. Rendel lost $100, but Wensdorf told him to take courage and come again next day, when he would be sure to win, as he [Wensdorf] would have everything fixed with the dealer. The next day the barber was induced by Wensdorf to visit the den again, and lost $150—all his worldly possessions. The "steerer" urged Rendel to try his luck next day again, but the latter declined, and had Wensdorf arrested. Wensdorf was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, to answer a charge of prevailing upon or persuading to gamble, under the act of 1851, and, after a short deliberation, the jury found him guilty. On motion of his counsel, Recorder Hackett remanded the prisoner for sentence.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S ASSETS.

George Francis Train was examined before Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, on proceedings supplementary to execution. Mr. Train did not make a very fair showing of assets. He said he resided at No. 61 Lexington avenue, and that he was in no business. He had lectured as a candidate for the Presidency, but had expended a great portion of his receipts in charity. His personal property consisted of his clothes and a $100 watch. About fifteen years ago $100,000 was settled on his wife as commissions due to him in negotiating bonds, &c., of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Mr. Train's bill of assets includes a claim of $1,000,000 against England; a claim against James McHenry of $300,000 for negotiating bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; another claim of $1,000,000 against the Hume Railroad Company of Birkenhead County, England; a claim for $300,000 for helping to build the Union Pacific Railroad; $10,000,000 for lands alleged by him to be owned by him, situated in Omaha and Chicago; a claim of $100,000 for exposing the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and a claim of $1,000,000 for false imprisonment against the City authorities, &c. A Receiver will be appointed to look after whatever of Mr. Train's assets he can manage to secure.

A POLICEMAN "ON THE LIMITS."

William Harris, a patrolman attached to the Sixth Precinct, applied to Judge Van Brunt, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday, to be discharged from imprisonment in accordance with the Revised Statutes. It appeared that Harris was the proprietor of a liquor saloon, and obtained goods by alleged fraud from the firm of A. Halliday & Co. He was arrested by the Sheriff, judgment was obtained against him for $202, and execution was issued against his person. He gave bail, however, and was released "on the limits" in October, 1871. For more than four years he has been forbidden from leaving the County on any pretext. He has not paid the debt, but asked his release, which was opposed by D. Solis Ritterband, who represents the creditors. A further hearing in the case will be had on Tuesday next, when the Police Commissioners will be subpœnaed as witnesses.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 23.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, March 24: Nos. 35, 49, 23, 60, 68, 70, 71, 72.

The proceedings in the court to-day were as follows: No. 21, Kittie Mersereau, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Phenix Mutual Insurance Company, appellants—argued by G. Hand for appellants, E. E. Andrews for respondent; No. 12, Priscilla Raulston, respondent, vs. Roxey E. Raulston et al., appellants—argued by E. C. James for appellants, L. W. Russell for respondent; No. 19, Deborah C. Becar, respondent, vs. Eberhard Fluer, Executor, &c., appellant—submitted; No. 29, John B. Scholey, Executor, &c., respondent, vs. Anne E. Mumford, survivor, &c., appellant—argued by George T. Danforth for appellant, F. A. McComber for respondent; No. 40, Julia Ann Mussath, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The President, &c., of the Delaware, &c., Canal Companies, appellant—argued by Henry Smith for appellant, A. J. Parker for respondent; case still on. Adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the Matter of Lyon vs. Eldridge.—Motion granted. Report confirmed, and ordered that Eldridge pay amount reported due, with Referee's fees, and if the respondent has not paid his half of the stenographer's minutes, then the order to pay half of that. I have no power to give allowances.

Blankman vs. Norton et al.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Sink vs. Sink et al.—Findings signed.

By Judge Larremore.

Place vs. The Place College.—Decree dissolving corporation.

Byrnes et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to answer on payment of costs. See decision.

By Judge Lawrence.

Blots vs. The Southern Railroad Company.—In this case, I filed a memorandum on the 2d day of March, 1876, which counsel will findiby looking at the *Register* of the 3d day of March, 1876.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Dike et al. vs. Snyder et al.—Motion for substitution of a person not a party to the action as defendant under section 122 of Code denied, costs of motion to plaintiff to abide event of suit. 15 Abb., 225; 34p., N. Y., 463.

David vs. Donohue et al.—Order dismissing plaintiff's complaint with $10 costs.

Hardie vs. Palmer et al.—Motion for commission granted.

Orders Granted.—Olwell vs. Hasbrouck; Bohannon vs. Barlow et al.; Butler et al. vs. Dixon; Landon vs. Barlow et al.; Dutch vs. Dorsey.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Struggmann vs. Muller.—Order settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Smith vs. Conner.—Motion granted as to the $30 allowance and denied as to the balance.

Trowbridge vs. Streeter.—Opinion.

Weiner vs. Heraghty.—Motion denied, with leave to renew after judgment and execution.

Routery vs. Durand.—Motion denied.

Phinney vs. Byrne.—Motion for judgment granted.

Stebbins vs. Williard.—Motion denied.

Mitchell vs. Terry.—Motion granted upon giving undertaking.

Rosenstein vs. Hallen.—Motion to set aside summons granted, with costs.

Doherty vs. Porter.—Motion to strike out demurrer granted, with costs.

Motions Granted.—McLean vs. Miller, Greenbaum vs. Adams, Von Hofner vs. Fornbaim.

Strauss vs. Mendel.—Attachment granted. Bail, $500.

Granted.—Conner vs. Elwell, De Forest vs. Christie.

Jackson vs. Stevenson, Jr.—E. Yenni, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Oscar Spiller vs. George Francis Train.—A. Barton Hough, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Bradbury vs. Sturges.—E. Jacobs appointed Receiver.

COURT NOTES.

The Metropolitan Gas-light Company recovered a judgment for $605 24 against the City, in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday, for gas furnished. The City's defense consisted in an allegation that no appropriation for the payment of the claim had been made.

The appeal in the case of Mary Van Riper against William M. Tweed, Jr., and William Edelstein was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The plaintiff sues to recover one-quarter of an award made by Conde R. Alton. Tweed and Edelstein claim they are only responsible to Alton, who was their client.

August Palmer, aged seventeen, of No. 18 East Houston street, who on the night of the 16th inst. was detected in the act of committing a burglary on the premises of August and Frederick Stern, dry goods, No. 47 Avenue B, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett sentenced him to eighteen months in the State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James Doorlan, aged twenty-two, of Fourth avenue and Ninetieth street, detected in the act of committing a burglary on the premises of Francis Everaest, No. 202 East Eighty-sixth street, pleaded guilty. "Five years in the State Prison at hard labor," said Recorder Hackett. "Thank your Honor," replied the prisoner, to which the Recorder responded, "You are heartily welcome."

On the 13th inst. the shooting-gallery of John Chanterns, No. 22 East Thirty-fourth street, was broken open by four lads of fourteen and fifteen, named Richard Fallon, Charles Quinlan, Luke Cryan, and Thomas Langdon, who stole a rifle, gold badge, and other property. The thieves pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and were committed to the Catholic Protectory by Recorder Hackett. Harvey Jester, who broke into the dwelling-house of Edward C. Oppenheim, No. 242 East One Hundred and Fifth street, and stole $2 72, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The case of the Merchants' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City against Henry Dakin, argued on appeal before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, presents an odd question of law. The case was formerly appealed to the Commission of Appeals, which directed a new trial. An exactly similar case, presenting the same features, was decided the other way by the Court of Appeals at the same time. When this case came up for a second trial Judge Donohue, who presided, directed judgment to be entered in accordance with the Court of Appeals decision. The General Term is to decide which decision is to be followed.

A contest between the claimants to the estate of the late Matthew McBride was begun before Judge Larremore, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. McBride died in September, 1870, leaving real estate valued at $30,000 to his wife, Eliza, and his brother, Johnstone. The latter died in 1868 and gave his portion of the property, by will, to Eliza McBride. The will was refused probate, however, and the latter brings the present action for the recovery of the property. In defense it is alleged that the testator was of unsound mind. Thayer & Shoudy appeared for the plaintiff and Andrew Blake and Algernon S. Sullivan for the defendants.

The legal warfare over the estate left by the deceased ex-Judge John H. McCunn, which has been before the courts in one form or another since his death, was brought again to public notice in two applications to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The applications were in different suits. The first of the actions is brought by James M. Gano, the brother-in-law of the deceased, who claims that ex-Judge McCunn's widow and his brother are wasting the estate. He asks for the appointment of a Receiver. The other action is brought by Elizabeth Patterson, who claims to be a daughter of a half-brother of the deceased, and as such entitled to a share of the estate. She asks the setting aside of the will on various legal grounds, and the appointment of a Receiver. Argument in the matter was adjourned until noon to-day.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
27—Tuthill vs. Kessler.
28—Woodruff vs. World Mut. Life Ins. Co.
30—Funck vs. Suger, &c.
58—Wolff vs. Burke, &c.
76—Lindenmeyer versus Brownson.
84—Peters vs. Little.
87—Collins vs. Buddensick.
106—Grosbeck vs. Lemonye.
107—Anderson vs. Callahan.
111—McCarthy vs. McCahill.
122—Miller vs. Cruger.
130—Nelson vs. Thwing.
138—Matter of Fanshaw.
186—The Mayor, &c., vs. Roe.
195—Pfanenschlag vs. Pfanenschlag.
207—Baldwin vs. S. & A. Tel. Co., Nos. 1 & 2.

Nos.
211—Morris vs. Fleetwood Association.
212—Ruke vs. Law.
235—Sheils vs. Trefos.
241—Anderson vs. Jacobs.
257—Clark vs. Lake Shore & Mich. S. R. R. Co.
266—O'Brien vs. Board of Assessors.
272—Morgan, Jr., vs. Rutzer.
278—Brett vs. Bird.
306—Bolck vs. Daly.
307—Robetcher vs. Daly.
311—Bessinger vs. Bessinger.
313—Covert vs. Heinberger
314—Schloss vs. Marx.
315—Lester vs. Bleecker & Fulton F. R. R. Co.
316—Harlow vs. Bleecker & Fulton F. R. R. Co.
317—Sistare vs. Bleecker & Fulton F. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
3—Owens vs. Rickert.
12—Klein vs. Cohen.
25—Phillips et al. vs. Cudlipp et al.
38—Holmes vs. Lissburger.
39—In the matter of Yaemet.
51—Dickerson vs. Spaulding.
62—The People ex rel. Ryon vs. Smith.
65—Booth et al. vs. Ketcham et al.
78—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.
1—Slertz vs. Green.
5—Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed, impleaded.
6—Same vs. Same.
11—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
14—Meriden Malleable Iron Co. vs. Bandman.
15—In the matter, &c., of Goodwin.
23—Bohnet vs. Lithaur.
48—The People ex rel. Board of Education vs. Green.

Nos.
49—The People ex rel. Root vs. Tappen, Chamberlain.
154—Delamater vs. Rhodes.
155—Appleby vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.
156—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.
158—Alexander vs. Fowler et al.
93—Barker vs. Hoffas.
160—Young vs. Stevens.
161—Bradley vs. McLaughlin.
162—Kline et al. vs. Queens Ins. Co.
165—Potter vs. Coulter.
165½—Brink et al. vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
167—Devol vs. Barnes.
107—McKay vs. Barnes.
100—The People ex rel. McLaughlin vs. B'd Fire Commissioners.
110—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Bonesteel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on.—No. 47—McBride vs. McBride. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2499—Becerra vs. Sturges et al.
1517—O'Connell vs. O'Connell.
2607—Symington vs. Palmer et al.
2529—De Lara vs. Duncan.
2647—Wertheimer vs. Strauss et al.
2649—May et al. vs. Strauss et al.
2651—Muller vs. Strauss et al.
2653—May et al. vs. Strauss et al.

Nos.
2695—Stiefield et al vs. Strauss et al.
2273—N. Y. S. Loan and Trust Co. vs. Le Baron.
2427—The Faneuil Hall National Bank vs. Marshall et al.
2429—Same vs. Same.
2481—Man, Receiver, &c., vs. Smith.
2484—Same vs. Same.
2093—Foley vs. Van Buren.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2502—Lindenmeyer versus Brownson.
2632—Curran et al. vs. Perry.
2360—The Nat. Bank of Fairhaven vs. The Phœnix Warehousing Co.
2349—Yogrier vs. Otis.
2390—Ehret vs. Reynolds, impleaded.
1290—The Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Otis.
2584—Mills vs. Lupton.
2666—Wheeler et al. vs. Davitt.
2662—Speir & Brown vs. Combination Wood Co.
2702—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor &c., City of New-York.
2000—Forester et al vs. Clark.
2082—Sons vs. Castle et al.

Nos.
2606—Emerson vs. Castello.
2630—Claflin et. al. vs. Walsh.
1751—Faulstick vs. Kammerer.
2137—Baker et. vs. Mech. and Trade. Ins. Co.
1708—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.
1504½—Fisher vs. Crosby.
1782½—N. Y. S. Loan and Trust Co. vs. Palmer, Jr.
1404—Koehler vs. Marshall et al.
2514—Butler et al. vs. Dunscombe.
2290—Brigg et al. vs. Phillips et al.
2470—Durfee et al. vs. Fleishman et al., impleaded.
2494—Woods vs. Holcomb.
1780—Odell et al. vs. Harrison

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short causes.
1777—Henley vs. Pettet.
973—Gunzenhausen, Ad'r, vs. Lyons et al.
2187—De Graaf et al. vs. O'Rorke.
2283—The People State of N. Y. ex rel. vs. Breen et al.
1904—Hendrick vs. Andrew.

Nos.
2681—Williams vs. Smith.
2657—Mashell vs. Krause.
2703—West vs. Niebeis et al.
1856—Soumors vs. Swetland.
2503—Roebuck et al. vs. Doran.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

No. 21—Boese vs. Luckey.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—No. 1217—Funcke et al. vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1771—Twomey vs. Dunn.
917—Eggert vs. Feetrecht.
1950—Birney vs. Le Count.
1613—Well vs. Newbarger et al.

Nos.
2003—Hodges vs. Stanton.
2032—Hermann et al. vs. Wilson.
2024—Schuyler vs. Putzell.
1902—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 3.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No. 19—Sage vs. Vermilyea.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamack. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1477—Phillips vs. Hamilton.
2312—Bond et al. vs. Harte.
1406—Sniffen vs. Werner.
2368—Prior vs. O'Donald.
2317—Weber vs. Nickel.
2352—Walsh vs. Walsh.
2405—Rull vs. Nichol.
2396—Bleecker, Jr., vs. Johnson et al.
2323—Stegman vs. Levy.

Nos.
2379—Tryson vs. Lovejoy.
1842—Ward vs. Van Bokelin.
2406—Kennedy vs. Devlin.
2316—Bissell vs. Seymour.
2378—Cohen vs. Friedman.
2065—Third Av. Railroad vs. Davis, Jr.
2400—Ehrlich vs. Speth.
2295—Morance vs. Vogel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Case on—No. 6682—Cromwell vs. Burr. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
6589—Dralle vs. Solomon et al.
6777—O'Brien vs. Madden.
6657—Meyer vs. Purcell.
5920—Evans et al. vs. McGauran.
3010—McWilliams et al. vs. The Authors' Pub. Co.
6672—Fales vs. Cluman.
5070—Falconer vs. Haigh et al.
6010—Archer vs. Ryan.
3598—Bookman vs. Dunne et al.
6712—Harlem B'k vs. Hossner, impleaded.
6518—Steinberg vs. Rothschild.

Nos.
6573—Freese vs. Brown.
7031—Ewert vs. Schluter.
7104—Coulter vs. Stevens.
3136—Farina vs. Decker.
—Rankin vs. Quincey.
6882—Meyer vs. Cormer.
6996—Cowperthwaite vs. Sprague.
7109—Gillig vs. Foran et al.
6792—Emertz vs. Leonard.
5784—Mayer vs. Cormer.
7243—Flood vs. Smith.
2315—Crane vs. Walker.
2189—Clarkson vs. Brennan.
2691—Helmers et al. vs. Harteau et al.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.
74—Gorham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.
1—Pacific W. and L. Co. vs. S. J. Thompson.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Prop. Matt White.
63—Sigrist et al. vs. Ship Gen. McClellan.
24a—Hancox vs. Prop. Clement Rock.
49—Studwell vs. Steam-tug E. H. Coffin.

Nos.
33—Manning vs. Steam-tug Grace Tee.
54—DeCastro, &c., Sug. Ref. Co. vs. Bark William Van Name.
60—Ward vs. S. S. Colon.
6—Harlem & N. Y. N. Co. vs. Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
5—Willets vs. Phillips.
47—Henly vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Bruce, felonious assault and battery.
James Conroy, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Sullivan and James Meehan, burglary.
Richard H. Gordon, burglary.
Walter Allen and John Dorsey, burglary.
Edward Hart, burglary.
Joseph D. Snyder, burglary.
James Shaughnessy, grand larceny.
Margaret Murphy, grand larceny.
Laura Howard and Alice Manuel, grand larceny.
James Green, grand larceny.

Maud Phillips, grand larceny.
Ernest Pico, grand larceny.
Emily Taylor, petit larceny.
Annie Block and Charles McCarthy, petit larceny.
William H. Morris, petit larceny.
Leonard H. Raymond, petit larceny.
Richard Green, petit larceny.
Thomas Flynn, petit larceny.
James A. Boyle, assault and battery.
Thomas Little and William H. Powell, burglary.

ARREST OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKER.

Louis Steglich, a well-known Custom-house broker in William street, was arrested yesterday at the instance of United States District Attorney Bliss, charged with defrauding the Government by passing goods through the Custom-house at an insufficient valuation. It is alleged that a certain firm in Cincinnati sent to Steglich the original consular invoice upon an importation of goods, showing them to be worth about one thousand eight hundred Prussian florins. After the arrival of the goods it is alleged that he suppressed this invoice, swore there was none, and upon this affidavit obtained an appraisement order from the Collector. It is a rule that goods shall only be so appraised when their value shall be less than one hundred dollars. The Examiner, reported the goods as worth only forty florins, upon which valuation the correct duty of $5 04 was paid by the broker. The broker, it is said, then charged his former pal the duty on the full value stated in the consular invoice, 1,800 florins, these duties amounting to about two hundred and sixty dollars, pocketing the difference, defrauding both the Government and his principal. Steglich was held in $5,000 for examination, which amount he had not been able to furnish up to a late hour in the afternoon.

A PERSECUTED MERCHANT.

Mr. John Flanigan, a dry-goods merchant at No. 629 Eighth avenue, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Washington Place Police Court, a few days ago, on a charge of violating the corporation ordinance by exposing his goods for sale on the street beyond the stoop line. The merchant charged Capt. Washburne, of the Twentieth Precinct, with having caused his arrest, because he had failed to "see" him [Washburne] as some of his fellow merchants had. Capt. Washburne threatened to bring suit against his accuser for defamation of character, but nothing was heard of the case until Wednesday last, when Mr. David M. Flanigan, brother of the above-named merchant, purchased some goods down-town, and sent them for delivery to his up-town store. While James Cullen, a boy in the employ of the firm, was engaged in unpacking the goods previous to removing them to the store, he was arrested by Officer Price, of the Twentieth Precinct, and after being confined over night in the Station, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court on the charge of having violated the corporation ordinance. Justice Morgan had hardly discharged the prisoner when Mr. David Flanigan appeared in court in the custody of Officer McDermott, of the Twentieth Precinct, who arraigned him on a charge similar to that brought against Cullen. As Justice Morgan could not be persuaded that a reputable merchant would willfully violate the law, and as there was no evidence against him, excepting that he had witnessed the unpacking of the goods, he discharged him. Mr. Flanigan upon being released stated his intention of appealing to the Police Commissioners for protection against the unjust persecution of Capt. Washburne and his officers.

THE LATE WARD CHENEY.

The funeral of Ward Cheney, of the firm of Cheney Bros., will take place Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at South Manchester, Conn. A special train for the accommodation of friends will be run from Hartford on the arrival of the 10 o'clock fast express from this City, Friday morning, and on the conclusion of the funeral will return in season to reach New-York in the evening.

At a meeting of the Silk Association of America held yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we unfeignedly mourn the loss of Mr. Ward Cheney, and deeply sympathize with his family in their great bereavement; that we hold up for imitation his character, his integrity, and his enterprise; that we are proud of his name and will keep his memory green while the silk trade shall last; that as a mark of affectionate respect a committee of this association be delegated to attend the funeral of Mr. Cheney, and that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and bound for presentation as a memento to Mr. Cheney's family.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE CONTINUED.

The book and job printers, who on the 13th inst. reduced the wages of their journeymen printers ten per cent. from the standard established by the Union, met in the Astor House yesterday. The following firms were represented: John F. Trow, Lange, Little & Co., John Polhemus, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, Henry W. Turner, C. C. Shelly, Francis Hart & Co., Baker & Godwin, E. O. Jenkins, John Medole, and W. C. Martin. Mr. Martin was appointed Chairman, and Mr. T. L. De Vinne, of the firm of Francis Hart & Co., acted as Secretary. The gentlemen present reported that although the strike had taken 300 members of the Union out of their offices, the places of the men were now supplied, and that there were 150 printers out of employment who were willing to work at the reduced rates.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union.. 68½
100 do........ 68⅜
1100 do........ 68¼
200 do.......c. 68¼
900 do........ 68⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.113
500 Pacific Mail...... 21
10 do........ 21⅛
100 do........ 21
100 North-west...s3. 42¾
100 Erie Railway...c. 21¼
500 do........ 21⅛
1000 do........ 21¼
1300 do........ 21⅛
100 do......s15. 21
700 do........ 21
2100 do........ 20⅞
1900 do........ 20¾
400 do.......b3. 20⅞
100 do......s10. 20¾
100 do.......c. 20¾
400 do........ 20¾
300 do........ 20⅝
3300 do........ 20½
1000 do........ 20⅜
300 do........ 20½

200 St. Paul Pf.....c. 80⅝
800 Lake Shore...... 63⅞
100 do........ 63¾
3600 do........ 63⅝
5600 do........ 63½
1500 do.......s3. 63⅜
500 do........ 63⅜
900 do........ 63½
1000 do.......c. 63⅜
200 do.......s3. 63¼
200 do........ 63⅜
3000 do........ 63¼
500 do........ 63⅛
1500 do.......b3. 63⅛
500 do........ 63
1800 do........ 63⅛
200 do.......b3. 63¼
100 do.......s3. 63⅛
200 St. Paul.....s3. 43⅛
100 do........ 43
100 Mich. Central... 63⅞
200 do.......s3. 63⅞
100 do........ 63¾
300 do........ 63½
300 Pacific R. of Mo.. 15¾
200 do.......s3. 15¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon....12.122¾
2,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.118⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.....12.119⅛
10,000 do......b3.119⅛
1,000 do......bc.119

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........bc.121¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.......12.121⅜
50,000 U. S. 5s,'81, R.118
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Coupon....bc.118½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn.6s, old.. 43½
1,000 N. Y. State 7s, Bounty, Reg..104⅝
20,000 District of Col. 3.65s......b. c. 70⅝
2,000 Alb.&Susq.3d.104¾
2,000 St.L.J.&C.1st.105
2,000 N.J.C.1st.Con.111½
10,000 N. J. C. Conv.110
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaCrosse Div.102⅜
5,000 M. & St. P. C.& M. Division.... 97
2,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88
9,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93⅞
1,000 Erie 4th.......103½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.106½
3,000 do........106⅜
5,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'83.105¾
10,000 C. So. 1st,c.on. 69
44,000 Ohio&Miss.2d. 79
15,000 P. R. of Mo.2d. 81
11,000 do........ 80⅞
21,000 do........ 81
8,000 C. P. Gold bds.107¼
10,000 do........107⅛
32,000 do........107¼
5,000 do........107⅜
10,000 Cen. P.1st,San Joaq. Branch.. 97
2,000 C.P.1st,C.& O. Branch........ 94⅜
2,000 U.P.7s,L.Gr't.102¾
3,000 W. P. bds.b. c.100½
2,000 P.F.W.&C.1st.117
5,000 T. & W.1st,St. Louis Div........ 71½
2,000 M. & E.2d.b. c.110
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st.. 23¾
1,000 Ch..R.I.&P.7s.110
39 Bank of Com....115
10 Ger. Amer. Bank. 78
30 Park Bank.......120
25 Mer. Ex. B'k.b. c. 97
900 West.Un. Tel.b.c. 68⅝
400 do.......b3. 68½
400 do.......c. 68½
100 do......s60. 68
400 do........ 68½
1600 do........ 68⅝
1000 do.......s3. 68⅝
100 Pac. Mail.b. c.b3. 21
200 do........ 21⅛
200 do.......b3. 21¼
300 do........ 21⅛
300 do.......s3. 21
25 Dub. & S.City.b. c. 76

100 U. S. Express.b. c. 72
25 do........ 72¾
200 do.......b3. 72
20 Am. Express.b. c. 63¾
30 N.Y.C.& Hud.b. c.113
100 Harlem...b. c. x d.140
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 63½
100 do.......b3. 63¾
1500 ErieRailway.b.c. 20½
2000 do........ 20⅜
500 do.......b3. 20½
300 do........ 20⅜
700 do.......s3. 20¼
800 do........ 20¼
400 do........ 20⅜
525 do........ 20½
700 do.......b3. 20½
1300 do........ 20½
1300 do........ 20⅜
100 C. & N. W....b. c. 42¾
100 do........ 42⅞
80 C. R. of N. J...b. c.107
10 do........107¼
210 do........106⅞
1000 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 63¼
200 do.......b3. 63⅜
300 do........ 63¼
100 do.......b3. 63¼
1400 do........ 63⅜
500 do.......c. 63⅜
500 do.......b3. 63½
1600 do........ 63½
5000 do........ 63⅝
1300 do.......s3. 63½
600 do.......s3. 63⅝
1400 do........ 63½
5 Albany & Susq...105⅛
100 Chi. & R.I.b. c.b3.110½
800 do........110½
220 Chi., Bur. & Quin.119
100 do..b.c.b3.119
500 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 43
200 do........ 43
10 C.,M.&S.P.P.b.c.c. 80⅜
300 do.......c. 81
100 do........ 81
10 Chicago & Alton.105
5 N.Y..N.H. & Hart.159
100 S.L.K.C.&N.P.b.c. 32
100 do........ 32⅝
300 do........ 32½
100 N. J. So.......b. c. 1½
50 New-Jersey..b. c.138
100 At.&Pac.P.b. c.b3. 4¼
34 Morris & Es..b. c.105½
100 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 15¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$8,000 Pac. of Mo.2d. 81
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104¾
5,000 Mich. So. 2d..104½
1,000 N. W. Con....104
100 A. & P. Tel...s3. 19
100 do........ 19
200 West. Union..s3. 68⅜
200 do.......b3. 68½
200 do.......s6. 68⅜
41 U. S. Express..... 72
22 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 86¼
100 Mich. Cent....b3. 63⅝
500 Pacific Mail...... 21
200 do........ 20⅞
300 do........ 20¾
200 do........ 20⅞
100 do.......s3. 20¾
600 do........ 20⅝

2300 Erie Railway... 20¼
600 do........ 20⅜
800 do.......b3. 20⅜
400 do........ 20½
500 do.......s3. 20½
100 Rock Island......110½
500 Lake Shore.....s3. 63⅜
1650 do........ 63¼
1400 do........ 63⅜
200 do........ 63½
100 do.......c. 63½
100 St. Paul Pref.....c. 81
200 Del., Lack. & W.119⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo.s3. 18¼
400 Atlantic & Pac... 4¼
50 Pacific R. of Mo.. 15
100 do.......b3. 14¾
10 Morris & Essex..105⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865........118½
30,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.121⅜

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1868..........123¼
10,000 U. S. 10-40 R..117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 70½
16,000 do........ 70⅜
4,000 C. & R.I.& Pac. 7s.......b. c.110
4,000 Gt. W. 2d.b.c. 65
5,000 L. & W. B.con. 96⅝
12,000 M. & S. P. I. & M. Div........ 92½
1,000 B..C.R.&M.1st. 50
3,000 N.Y.C.6s,'83..106
1,000 M. & S.P.C.S.F. 88
10,000 do.....b. c. 88¼
1,000 Har. 1st 7s.R.120
6,000 O. & M. Con.B. 99
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 79¼
1,000 W. Pac. bds..100⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.c.104¾
1,000 International 1st......b. c. 70
10,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G.102¾
2,000 T. & W.c.conv. 40
3,000 L. Island 1st..104
100 Quicksilver...... 18⅜
100 Mar. Pf. a. p..b.c. 8
30 Am. Express..... 63½
30 United States Ex. 72
500 W. Un.Tel.b.c. b3. 68½
500 do........ 68½
600 do........ 68⅝
1400 do........ 68½
100 Pac. Mail....b. c. 20¾
700 do........ 21⅛
100 do.......c. 21
100 do........ 21

30 W. Fargo Ex..b.c. 86½
5 do........ 87
20 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c.113
1700 Erie R'way..b.c. 20⅝
500 do........ 20¾
600 do.......s3. 20⅜
200 do........ 20⅜
300 do........ 20½
1400 do........ 20⅜
100 do......s10. 20¼
100 do......s10. 20⅜
1000 do........ 20½
200 Mich. Cen...b. c. 63¾
200 do.......s3. 63¾
300 do........ 63⅝
700 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 63⅝
500 do.......s3. 63½
700 do........ 63½
200 do.......s3. 63⅜
5 Ill. Central.......102½
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 64
100 Cen. of N. J..b.c.107
50 Chic. & R. I.......110½
300 C.,M.& S.P.b.c.s3. 43⅛
500 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 81
200 do.......c. 81
30 D., L. & W...b.c.119½
100 do........119⅜
200 Ohio & M.b. c. s3. 20½
200 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 14¾
150 do........ 15
200 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.........b. c. 32½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Reg. 6s, '81...121⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865, new...119
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70⅛
50 Bk.of Commerce.115
12 Fourth Nat. B'nk. 89½
100 Mariposa a. p.... 8
800 Western Union... 68⅜
400 do.......s3. 68⅜
500 do........ 68¼
200 do........ 68⅜
300 Lake Shore...... 63⅜
300 Erie Railway..... 20⅜
100 do........ 20½
300 do........ 20⅜
800 do........ 20¼
600 do.......s3. 20⅛

10 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 86¾
100 Union Pacific.... 63½
80 do........ 63¾
100 do........ 63¼
300 do........ 63
100 do........ 62½
100 Pittsburg......... 97
100 North-western.... 42¾
300 North-west'n Pf. 64
100 N. J. Central......107⅛
100 St. Paul Pf. x d.... 69⅝
100 Del., L. & W......119⅜
100 Ohio & Miss...... 20¾
200 Morris & Essex..105⅞
5 Chic. & Alton Pf..111
55 Ft. Wayne........103
100 Pac. of Mo....... 14⅞

THURSDAY, March 23—P. M.

Affairs at the Stock Exchange remain without material change, and brokers, with hardly an exception, report business as dull and profitless beyond precedent. Any activity there is is confined entirely to a few fancy speculatives, the changes in which, whether toward higher or lower prices, are dependent upon the whim of a small clique of operators. Outside of the shares in question, there is no trade worth speaking of, while the daily fluctuations are insignificant. The situation will be appreciated from a glance at the transactions of to-day, when it will be seen that out of a total business of 108,835 shares, two stocks, namely, Lake Shore and Erie, figured for 79,380 shares. As we have before remarked, the absence of outsiders from the market is the great trouble with Wall street, a fact which finds its most remarkable explanation in the prevailing inactivity in nearly all departments of trade. Lake Shore was weak, and declined from 63⅞ to 63, closing at 63⅜. The speculation in Erie seems to be conducted on the system, vulgarly known as the "now you see it and now you don't" plan and is every way worthy of the classic shores of Coney Island. One day there are positive assurances that the third rail will be laid and the stock goes up, and inevitably on the followng day it is reported that there is a hitch in the negotiations which will prevent the laying of the rail, and, presto, the stock goes down. The point to-day was that the rail would not be laid, and accordingly Erie dropped from 21⅝ to 20⅛, closing at the lower price. Pacific Mail, after an early decline to 20⅝ recovered to 21⅛. Western Union ranged between 68⅝ and 68¼, closing at 68⅜. Union Pacific declined from 63½ to 62½. The Granger shares were quiet and steady. The transfer-books for the bond dividend of 14 ⅌ cent. on the preferred shares of the St. Paul Railroad Company closed to-day, and at the close sales were made at 69⅝@69¾, or dividend off. Missouri Pacific declined from 15¾ to 14⅞, closing at the latter figure. Panama declined to 134. Investment shares were steady on small transactions.

The committee of the Erie Directors appointed to confer with the representatives of the English bondholders at a meeting of the Directors to-day reported progress. It was stated that the negotiations between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the Erie Company for the laying of a third rail east of Waverly, had been broken off.

Money was easy throughout the day, the rates to borrowers on call having been 5@3 ⅌ cent., with the late transactions at the lower rate. Prime mercantile paper was in demand at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for Consols and United States bonds firm, the former advancing ⅛ ⅌ cent. to 94⅜@94½ for money, and to 94½ for the account; 1865s (old) closed at 105½, 1867s at 108, 10-40s at 105⅞@106, and new 5s at 106. Erie advanced to 19@19¼, and afterward fell back to 18½@18⅝. The Bank of England rate of discount, which has been fixed at four per cent. for nearly two months, was reduced at the regular weekly meeting of the Directors this morning to 3½ ⅌ cent. The increase in bullion by the bank for the week ending yesterday was £727,000, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 46½ ⅌ cent., against 42 ⅌ cent. on Thursday last. To-day £154,000 sterling went into the bank on balance. Three months' bills in the open market at London are easier at 3⅛@3¼ ⅌ cent. The specie in the Bank of France increased 28,998,000 francs during the past week. The sterling exchange market was nominally lower for demand bills, owing to the reduction in the Bank of England discount rate. The asking quotation was reduced from $4 90½ to $4 90, with business at $4 89½@$4 89¾. Long sterling was unchanged, a moderate business having been done at $4 86½@$4 86¾. Gold was quiet and steady at 114⅛@114¼, the identical quotations of yesterday, and the price closing at the higher figure. Cash gold was in rather better demand, and loans were made from 3 ⅌ cent. interest for carrying to flat. The specie shipments to Europe to-day were $458,000, of which $280,000 was gold coin, and the remainder principally silver bars.

Government bonds were dull and steady. In railroad mortgages the dealings were small, except in a few instances, and prices as a rule were lower, although no decided decline took place. Bank shares were quiet, only odd lots changing hands. Merchants' exchange sold at 97, a decline of 1 ⅌ cent. as compared with yesterday.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1876.

Gold receipts	$314,278 38
Gold payments	180,803 42
Gold balance	46,147,499 34
Currency receipts	270,749 08
Currency payments	562,205 82
Currency balance	35,718,635 46
Customs	299,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 23.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅜	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121¼	121⅜
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	113¼	113¼
Rock Island	110½	110½
Pacific Mail	21⅜	21
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43¼	43⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	80¾	*69¾
Lake Shore	63⅞	63⅜
Chicago and North-western	43	42¾
Chicago and North-western Pf	64¼	64
Western Union	68⅝	68⅜
Union Pacific	63⅛	62½
Toledo and Wabash	4	4
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119	119⅜
New-Jersey Central	107	107⅛
Panama	134	134
Erie	21¼	20⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	20½	20½
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18½	18½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	28½	28½
Michigan Central	63⅞	63½
Illinois Central	102	102½
Missouri Pacific	15¾	14⅞

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113⅛	113	130
Harlem	140	140	100
Erie	21⅜	20⅛	37,500
Lake Shore	63⅞	63	41,850
North-western	42¾	42¾	300
North-western Pref	64	64	400
Rock Island	110½	110⅜	550
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅛	43	1,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	81	80⅝	1,500
Pittsburg	97⅜	97	100
Del., Lack. and Western	119⅜	119⅜	400
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	106⅞	480
Michigan Central	63⅞	63½	1,600
Chicago, Burlington and Q	119	119	320
Union Pacific	63½	63½	680
Morris and Essex	105⅞	105⅞	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18¼	18¼	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	4¼	4¼	500
Ohio and Mississippi	20¾	20½	300
Missouri Pacific	15¾	14¾	1,200
Panama	134	134	100
Western Union	68⅝	68¼	12,700
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	19	19	200
Pacific Mail	21¼	20⅝	4,800
Quicksilver	18⅜	18⅜	100
Mariposa	8	8	100
Mariposa Preferred	8½	8½	100
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pref	32½	32	600
New-Jersey Southern	1½	1½	100
United States Express	72	72	325
Total sales			108,835

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	126¾	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅝	123
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118½	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117¾	118
United States 10-40s, coupons	118½	119
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118	118⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅜	118½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $52,000 for interest, and $53,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$15,590,000
Gold balances	748,147
Currency balances	856,382

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$56,756,995
Currency balances	3,295,931
Gold exchanges	5,871,691
Gold balances	791,876

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 32½
Alabama 5s, '86...... 32½
Alabama 8s, '86...... 32½
Alabama 8s, '88...... 32½
Arkansas 6s, Fun'd.. 40
Ark.7s,L.R.Ft.S. Iss. 14
Ark.7s,Mem.& L.Rr. 14
Connecticut 6s.......106
Georgia 6s........... 95
Georgia 7s, new bds.104½
Georgia 7s, indors'd..102½
Georgia 7s, gold bds.106½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.102½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.102½
Illinois War Loan...102½
Kentucky 6s.........102½
Louisiana 6s......... 44¼
Louisiana new bds.. 44½
Louisiana 6,n. F'g D. 44½
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y. 44½
Louisiana 6s,Lev. B. 44½
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B. 40
Louisia'a 8s,L.B. '75. 44½
La. 8s, L. B. 1910..... 10
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..102
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..102½
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..103
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..103
Fund.bds,due 1894-5.103¾
L.B.,due '81to'91 inc.104
Asy.or Un'y,due '92.103½
H. & St. Jo., due '76.102
H. & St. Jo. due '86.103
H. & St. So., due '87.103
N. Y. Reg. By. Ln..104⅝

N. Y. Coup. By. Ln.104⅝
N. Y. 6s, Gd. L., '91.120
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17¼
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 17¼
N. C. N. C. R., J.&J. 55
N. C. N. C. R.,A.&O. 55
N.C.N.C.R.,c.o.J.&J. 45
N.C.N.C.R.,c.o.A&O. 45
N. C. Fund. Act '66. 10
N. C. Fund. Act '68. 9
N. C. new bds. J.&J. 8
N. C. new bds, A.&O. 8
N.C. Sp. Tax, class 1. 2⅞
N. C. Sp. Tax,class 2. 2½
N. C. Sp. Tax,class 3. 2½
Rhode Island 6s.....109
South Carolina 6s... 36
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 36
S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 36⅛
S. C. 6s, F'd Act '66. 36⅛
S. C. L. C., '89.J.&J. 38
S. C. L. C.,'89,A.&O. 38
S. C. 7s of 1888....... 37½
S. C. Non-Fund. bs. 4
Tennessee 6s, old... 43¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds... 40¼
Tenn 6s, n. bs., n. s. 41¼
Virginia 6s, old..... 36
Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 35⅛
Va. 6s, new bds. '67.. 35½
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 76
Va. 6s, 4 mat. c...... 68½
Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser. 41
Va. 6s, Defer. bds... 8⅞
Dis.of Col. 3.65s,1924. 70⅝

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st......115
Alb. & Sus. 2d.......111¼
Alb. & Sus. 3d.......104¾
Boston, H. & E. 1st. 25⅝
Bos., H. & E. Guar. 23⅛
B.,C.R.& M. 1st,7sG. 50
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 32½
Chic. & Alton 1st..116
Chic. & Alton Inc..107
St. L., J. & C. 1st...104
C., B. & Q. 8 p.c.1st.114¾
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..110¾
C., R. I. & P. Con.7s.109⅞
C.,R.I.&P.SFI.6s,'95. 98⅛
C. R. of N. J. 1st n..113
C. R. of N. J. 1st C..110
L. & W. B. Con. G.. 96⅝
M. & St.P.1st,8sP.D.115
M&St.P.2d7.3-10P.D. 97½
M.&St.1st7s,$G.R.D. 99
M. & St.P.1st,L.C.D.102⅜
M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D. 92½
M. & St.P.1st,C.&M. 97
M. & St. P. Con.S.F. 88
Chic. & N. W. S. F..106¾
C. & N. W. Int. bds.106
C. & N. W. Con. bds.103¾
C. & N. W. Ex't bds. 95
C. & N. W. 1st......103¼
C. & N. W. C. G. bds. 93½

Cle.,P'ville&A.,new.105⅛
Det., Mon. & T. bds.101
Buff. & Erie N. bds.108½
B. & State Line 7s..105
Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.. 85
Lake Shore Div. bds.106
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.107⅛
Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 99
Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 99
M. Cen. Con.'7s,1902.106⅝
M. C. 1st, 8s,'82, S.F.114
N. J. South. 1st, 7s.. 22
N. Y. Central 6s, '83.105½
N. Y. Central 6s '87.106¼
N.Y.C.6s,real estate.103
N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip.103
N. Y. C. 7s, '76.......101
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.123
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.120
H. R. 7s, 2d,S. F.,'85.113½
Harlem 1st, 7s, C....120
Harlem 1st, 7s, R...120
North Missouri, 1st. 93¾
Ohio & Miss. C.S.F. 98½
Ohio & Miss. Con... 98½
Ohio & Miss. 2d, C... 99⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold bds..107¼
C. P., San Joaq'n Br. 97
C. P , C. & O'gn.1st. 94¼
Western Pacific bds.100½

Peninsula 1st Conv.100½
Chic. & Mil. 1st.....102
Winona & St. P. 1st. 85½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.111¼
C.,C.,C.&I. Con.bds.101
Morris & Essex 1st.118½
Morris & Essex 2d..109½
Mor. & Ess. bds.1900.101
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71.110½
Mor. & Ess. 1st, C. G.108
Erie 1st Extended..110
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.......102
Erie 3d 7s, 1883......103
Erie 4th 7s, 1880....103¼
Erie 5th 7s, 1888....105¾
Long Dock bonds..106
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77. 90
B., N. Y. & E. L. bds. 90
Han. & St. Jo. 8s C. 79½
Ind., B. & West. 1st. 35
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..104
M.So.N.I.S.Fd.7p.c..109½
Cle. & Tol. S. Fd....107¼
Cle. & Tol. new bds.106
Cle.,P'ville&A.,old..105

Union Pacific 1st B.104¾
U.P.Land Grant 7s..102⅝
U. P. Sinking Fund. 90⅞
S. P. R. Bds. of Mo. 69
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 92
Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 81
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..116¾
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...108⅞
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...105½
C. & P. Con. S. F'd..110¼
C. & P. 4th S. F'd...103⅝
C., C. & Ind. 1st..... 53¼
R., W. & O. Con. 1st. 97
St. L. & I. M. 1st...101½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.. 92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. 74
B. & S. Ills. 1st 8s... 92½
Tol., P. & W., E. D. 87
Tol.&W. 1st, St.L.D. 71½
Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 90
Gt. West. 2d, 1893... 65
Ills. & S. Iowa 1st... 60
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 84
W. Un. Bds., 1900, C.100⅜
W. Un. Bds., 1900, R. 99¼

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..........150
American Exchange.114¼
Butchers &Drovers'.136
Central National....100
City..............300
Commerce 115
Corn Exchange.....130
First National......200
Fourth National.... 89
Fulton.............150
German American.. 77½
Hanover............ 70
Imp'rs & Traders'..190

Manhattan..........147
Market.............112
Merchants'.........117
Nassau.............103⅛
New-York...........125
North America...... 93
Oriental...........170
Park...............120
Phenix............. 94
Republic........... 78
Shoe & Leather.....137
State of New-York.. 35
Union..............147

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108⅞	109
United Companies of New-Jersey	137½	*138
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅜	56¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅞	63
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	45⅝
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21	21⅛
Northern Central Railroad	37¾	37⅞
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	105	105⅛

*Ex dividend.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE WOULD CALL the ATTENTION of INVESTORS to the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the SYRACUSE, GENEVA and CORNING RAILWAY COMPANY. These bonds are a first mortgage upon the road, issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile. THE FALL BROOK and MORRIS RUN COAL COMPANIES of PENNSYLVANIA guarantee to ship not less than 400,000 tons of coal per annum over the road, and to retain and deposit the amount required to meet the interest and sinking-fund in the FARMERS' LOAN and TRUST COMPANY, whether the above amount of coal has or has not been shipped during the year. The object of the road is to furnish coal direct to the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and the various cities along its line The above-named COAL COMPANIES have for several years furnished between four and five hundred thousand tons of coal per annum to the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY for its own use. THE MAJORITY of the CAPITAL STOCK is owned by the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, which corporation controls the road.

We offer a limited number of these BONDS at 95 and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price without further notice.

Full information furnished on application, either personally or by letter.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON, Bankers,
No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 23, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6
Bees-wax, pks	3
Cotton, bales	5,528
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	200
Copper, bbls	58
Dried Fruit, pks	92
Eggs, bbls	2,272
Flour, bbls	9,700
Wheat, bushels	10,800
Corn, bushels	39,074
Oats, bushels	8,100
Malt, bushels	4,958
Barley, bushels	7,000
Grass-seed, bags	642
Flax-seed, bags	688
Beans, bbls	217
Corn-meal, bbls	50
Corn-meal, bags	775
Oat-meal, bbls	6
Hops, bales	66
Hides, No	3,560
Hides, bales	1,364
Leather, sides	8,240
Moss, bales	16
Lead, pigs	1,104
Resin, bbls	153
Oil-cake, pks	1,132
Pork, pks	1,350
Beef, pks	528
Cut-meats, pks	881
Grease, pks	54
Lard, pks	135
Butter, pks	1,823
Cheese, pks	2,793
Tallow, pks	147
Pecans, pks	24
Rice, pks	992
Rice Chaff, bags	451
Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	15
Starch, bxs	1,055
Skins, bales	634
Spelter, pcs	3,301
Tea, half-chests	25
Tobacco, hhds	317
Tobacco, bxs. and cs	487
Whisky, bbls	564
Wool, bales	36

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive, but held firmly, in the local market....Stock in first hands here this morning, 163,794 bags; at the outports, 73,545 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 37,053 bags, (of which 25,200 bags for New-York.)....Other kinds have been quiet at about former figures and irregular, with recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 7,947 mats Java, ex sundry vessels, part sold before arrival on private terms; 1,788 bags Maracaibo, 705 bags Ceylon, 519 bags Porto Rico, 394 bags Jamaica, 196 bags Savanilla, and 68 bags Mexican sold in lots for consumption within our range....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 34,693 bags and 171,637 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@19c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 16¾c.@17½c.; do. job lots, ordinary to choice, 15¾c.@19c.; Java, invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; Mexican, 17c.@18½c.; Macassar, 18½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17½c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@18c.; and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery were fair, in good part for export, and prices were advanced 3-16c. ⅌ ℔., closing firmly....Ordinary quoted at 9¾c.; Low Middling at 12½c.@12¾c.; Middling at 13 5-16c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,433 bales, (of which 362 bales were on last evening,) including 1,150 bales to shippers, 911 bales to spinners, and 372 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, business was more active at improved prices, favored by the cable reports of firmness at Liverpool....Sales have been reported since our last of 29,200 bales, (of which 1,200 bales were on last evening and 28,000 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; April, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; May, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; June, 13 31-32c.; July, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; August, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c. ⅌ ℔., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ ℔., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,528 bales, and at the shipping ports were 10,271 bales, against 6,453 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 53,468 bales, against 54,247 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,685,414 bales, against 3,134,767 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 31,023 bales; to the Continent, 22,468 bales; stock in New-York, 180,809 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 682,315 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Strict Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Good Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Ord	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Low Middling	12½	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Strict Low Mid	13	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13½	11½
Good Middling	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Strict Good Mid	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 7-16	14 7-16
Middling Fair	14 9-16	14 11-16	14 13-16	14 13-16
Fair	15 7-16	15 9-16	15 11-16	15 11-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅞	Low Middling	11½
Strict Good Ord	11	Middling	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—More inquiry prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, chiefly for shipping grades, which have been quite freely purchased, mainly for the English markets, though in part for the West Indies, with prices closing rather steadier, favored by the stronger range of Spring Wheat on the later dealings....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly unsound Extras at $5 40@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 30@$4 10, mainly at $3 65@$3 85; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 60; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 05@$5 35, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85, chiefly $5 50@$5 75, (the latter for 1,500 bbls. of a favorite brand, in store;) City Mills Extra, $5 20@$6 75, mainly at $5 75@$6 25 for the West Indies, (the latter for choice brands,) and $5 25@$5 35 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 05@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 35 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 10,400 bbls. shipping stock, in good part State and Western shipping Extras, Minnesota Extras, and City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations....And (in addition) for forward delivery, sales were reported of 10,000 bbls. very good Extra State, April and May delivery, at $5 35 ⅌ bbl....Southern Flour has been moderately sought after at about previous prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $4 35@$5 for inferior to choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 45 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 50@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been in request, and the better grades have been quoted firm on restricted offerings....We quote at from $4@$4 50 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 60@$5 10 for about fair to fancy Superfine. Sales, 325 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 85@$5 for very good to choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been offered less freely, especially really desirable brands, which have been quoted firm. The demand, however, has been moderate for shipment, as well as home trade purposes....We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western, $2 85@$3 25 for Yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 35@$3 45 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 700 bbls. in lots, within our range....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in moderate request and quoted steady, within the range of $1 05@1 40 for poor to choice ⅌ 100 ℔.; dealing mostly in low grade stock, at $1 10@$1 15, from dock and delivered, ⅌ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour very quiet, within the range of $1 60@$1 90 for State and Pennsylvania, about fair to very choice, ⅌ 100 ℔.; fancy lots quoted higher....Oat-meal inactive within the nominal range of $5 75@$6 50 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat opened very dull, at lower and irregular prices, with very little inquiry noted from any source, but toward the close there was quite a sharp revival of demand, partly for milling, but mainly for export, and values improved, leaving off stronger than yesterday, and firm at the best rates of the day. The scant offerings of Corn for prompt delivery, and the higher figures claimed for grades wanted by shippers, served to turn the attention of export buyers late in the day to the Wheat market, giving sellers of desirable qualities of Spring the advantage. The freight difficulty continues to operate against the export interest, little room being available for early use, and higher rates claimed for accommodation. Winter Wheat held with confidence, but without activity. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 184,000 bushels, including No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store (reported) at $1 38, (with small lots of choice No. 1 at $1 42;) No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, Fall inspection, at $1 28@$1 29, closing at $1 29, in store; No. 2 do., (so called,) fresh receipts, at $1 24@$1 25; No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 15; ungraded Spring at $1 10@$1 25, mainly ungraded Milwaukee, (called No. 3,) at $1 17@$1 18, afloat; White Michigan at $1 50; and New-York "no grade" Red Winter at $1 05. The business in ungraded Spring was quite liberal at the quoted figures....Corn has been offered very reasonably, and has been quoted higher, checking operations, though an active inquiry was noted for early delivery, in good part for export. The business for prompt was largely in Southern Produce....Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels for early delivery, at 64½c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@64½c. for ungraded Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64c.@64½c. for good to prime, afloat; 63½c.@63¾c. for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection, (car lots;) 61c.@63c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat, closing at 63c. asked, afloat; 64c.@65c. for Yellow Western, car lots; 63c. (asked) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 64¾c.@65½c., mainly at 64¾c., for Yellow Southern, afloat; 64½c.@66c. for White Southern, the latter for very choice, mostly at 64½c.@65c., (including 9,000 bushels at 64½c., afloat, for export;) 64c.@65c. for Yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 68c. reported as bid, and up to 70c. asked, for choice old Mixed Western, in store....And for forward delivery, the demand was also good, but the extreme prices asked checked transactions....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at the close at 64½c.; Mixed Western, do., April option, 64½c.; do., May option, 65c. asked....Sales reported of 25,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April delivery, at 64⅜c.@64½c. ⅌ bushel....Rye has been in fair request, chiefly for export, at firm prices. Prime State quoted at 88c. bid, and 90c. asked; Canada, in bond, 86c. bid and 88c. asked, and Western within the range of 80c.@85c. ⅌ bushel. Sales reported, since our last, of 8,000 bushels Western, afloat, at 82½c. for export, and (rumored) a boat-load of State, without reliable particulars....More inquiry has been noted for Barley, which has been quoted rather stronger within our range....No. 1 Canada quoted at from $1 15@$1 20; No. 2 do. at $1@$1 05; No. 2 Bay at $1 07@$1 12; two-rowed State, fair to choice, at 75c.@85c.; four-rowed State at 90c.@95c. Sales were made of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Bay reported on private terms; and, rumored, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 10, but this trade without confirmation....Barley-malt has been inactive within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 30 for very poor to choice Canada; $1@$1 12½ for four-rowed State; 90c.@$1 for two-rowed do., and 90c.@$1 05 for Western....Canada Peas have been quiet, since our last....Prime, in bond, quoted at $1, asked and 98c. bid....Buckwheat has been in some request, with Prime to choice State quoted at 61c.@62c. ⅌ bushel....Oats have been more active and quoted firmer. The local trade purchases of Mixed were unusually liberal at current prices; sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels, at 43c. for New-York No. 1; 44c.@45c. for New-York No. 2, (of the new classification;) 48c. for prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat, (12,000 bushels;) 48c. for prime Mixed State, afloat, (11,000 bushels;) 44c.@48½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western and State, car-lots, chiefly at 46c.@47½c., afloat; 48c.@52c. for ordinary to prime White State and Western, car-lots, (with higher prices asked for choice to fancy.)....A moderately active inquiry has been noted for Feed within the range of from $17 50@$22 50, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$18 50 for 40 to 60 ℔., $19 50@$20 50 for 100 ℔., ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been arriving freely, (receipts including 2,000 bales by river barges,) and has been quoted weak, on a fairly active trade, in good part for shipment. Of the sales were 2,100 bales shipping, (including 600 bales for Havana and 1,500 bales for coastwise ports.)....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@80c., cash and time; and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 05 ⅌ 100 ℔. Clover, 60c.@70c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been in rather light demand, within the range of 75c.@$1 15. Oat, 60c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic Cloth, 1,000 rolls reported sold for forward delivery at 13c.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for Milk for the month of March is 4c. ⅌ quart. New cotracts will be made on the 1st of April, and the price will probably be changed. Sales were made at the depots to-day at $1 50@$2 50 ⅌ 40-quart can.

MOLASSES—The demand for desirable invoices of new crop foreign has been more satisfactory, on a steadier basis as to values....New crop Cuba Muscovado quoted at 33c. for 50 test....Old crop has been in very slack request at irregular prices....In the jobbing line a fair inquiry has been noted, and quotations have been on a steady basis, including English islands at 35c.@40c., and of Porto Rico at 40c.@55c., the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ gallon....New-Orleans has been selling, in lots, rather more freely within the range of from 43c.@58c. for fair to choice, and 59c.@60c. for fancy. Sales reported of 110 bbls., in lots, mainly at 52c.@58c. And of Texas, some job lots on the basis of 50c., cash....Syrups have been more sought after within the range of 33c.@60c. for Sugar; 35c.@40c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been attracting more attention within the reduced range of 17c.@20c. for hhds. and bbls....Stock of Molasses in first hands estimated at 4,148 hhds. Cuba, 584 hhds. Porto Rico, and 601 hhds. English Islands; also, 7,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in light demand at about previous prices....Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23@$23 25 for uninspected and inspected....And for forward delivery trade has been moderate to-day, with Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $23 20@$23 25; April, $23 20@$23 25; May, $23 40; June, $23 50; and July at $23 55@$23 65 ⅌ bbl....Sales reported of 1,500 bbls., May option, at $23 30@$23 40; and 250 bbls. June at $23 50 ⅌ bbl....Prime Mess quoted at $21 25@$22, and fancy brands at higher prices. Sales reported of 150 bbls., part at $21 25....Extra Prime quoted nominal, no transactions having been reported to establish values....The offerings of Dressed Hogs have been very moderate, but the demand has been on a restricted scale; prices have been quoted steady....City quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; Light Pigs at 11⅛c.@11¼c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats have been in demand at about previous rates....Sales of 20,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 16 to 12 ℔. averages, at 12½c.@13c.; 75 tcs. Western Pickled on private terms; 25 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 9¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of our quotations....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13⅞c.; Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 to 9 ℔. averages, at 12¼c.@14c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., 9½c....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 13c.@14c....Bacon has been very scarce for prompt delivery, and wanted for shipment at firmer prices....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 13¼c.@13½c.; Western Long Clear, 12⅞c.@13c.; do. Short Clear, 13¼c.@13½c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 13c....Sales, 200 bxs. Western Long Clear, to arrive, at 12⅞c.; 90 bxs. City do. at 13⅛c., and 120 bxs. Western Short Clear at 13⅛c....And, for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 12c.@12⅛c.; Short Clear, 12½c.; Short Rib at 12¼c. Sales for Western delivery of 500 bxs. Short Rib on private terms....Western Steam Lard has been again advanced in price, on restricted offerings, but the higher range of values tended to check operations, though an active inquiry was noted for Refining, and for shipment, the latter in good part for England....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 550 tcs. prime to choice at $14 20@$14 25, closing at $14 25; and 219 tcs. off grade at $14@$14 15....Choice Western Kettle quoted nominal....And 2,400 tcs., here and at the West, and 2,500 tcs., April and May options, on export account, reported on private terms....And the speculative dealings were quite extensive for forward delivery at higher rates....Western Steam, March option, closed at $14 25; April, $14 25 asked; May, $14 37½@$14 40; June $14 50; July, $14 60....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 250 tcs., buyer March, at $14 20; 4,750 tcs., April option, at $14 20@$14 25, (of which were 4,000 tcs. at $14 25;) 7,750 May, at $14 32½@$14 40, (of which were 6,000 tcs. at $14 40;) 1,750 tcs., June, at $14 47½@$14 50....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in fair request; quoted at $14 12½@$14 25; sales, 95 tcs....No. 1 City quoted firm at $13 25, on sales of 200 bbls....Refined Lard has been actively sought after for shipment at buoyant prices; quoted for the Continent at $14 50, and for South America at $14 87½, and for the West Indies at $13 75....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms; and 350 tcs. for Havana at $13 75....Beef has been moderately sought after at generally unchanged prices....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old, and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $10 50 for old and $12 50 for new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ⅌ bbl....Sales, 75 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 50@$32; Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams have been inactive, yet quoted steady, at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do.; and $22 for Southern....Butter and Cheese quoted firm, on a fairly active demand, chiefly for the finer qualities....Fresh Eggs in moderate request, and quoted at from 16c.@19c. for good to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 16½c.@17½c....Tallow has been quoted firm, though not remarkably active....Sales have been reported of 145,000 ℔. prime at 9c....And of Grease, 100 tcs. Mixed, and Yellow and White, at 9¼c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔....Stearine scarce and in demand, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at the close at 15¼c.@15½c.; choice City at 15½c. bid....Rice has been in fairly active request at firm prices for domestic product, favored by the recent advices from the South. We quote common to choice Carolina at $5 75@$7 25; Louisiana at $5@$6 25....East India product quoted about steady on, however, a restricted business. We quote Rangoon at $6@$6 25, currency, and $2 45@$2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 ℔....Stock of Rangoon Rice estimated at 5,000 bags.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 13 on sales of 105 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth continued in very good request for early use, notably so for Grain, Provisions, and Flour, but the scant offerings of accommodation and the extreme rates claimed by ship-owners tended to check operations. Vessels on charter were more sought after, particularly for the Grain trade, and full bids were made, but somewhat higher figures were asked, tending to improve negotiations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 20,000 bushels Grain, (12,000 bushels Wheat and 8,000 bushels Peas, of through freight,) on private terms; quoted in the local market at 8d.@8½d. bid; 2,500 pks. Oil Cake, and 500 pks. Tobacco, (of recent shipment,) at current rates; and small lots of Provisions at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton, (with very little room available for the close for early use)....For London, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce; 200 bales Hops at ⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; 1,000 bxs. Starch on private terms; 250 bxs. Bacon, 1,000 bxs. Cheese and 2 tons Rubber at 40s.; and 55 tons Leather at 60s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 600 pks. Provisions, part reported on the basis of 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Bristol, by steam, small lots of Provisions, reported at 40s. ⅌ ton; also, a British bark, 830 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth....For Cork and orders, an American brig, 458 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, in bags, at 6s. 9d., flat; a British bark, 634 tons, hence, with about 4,400 quarters do., at 6s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, with about 3,400 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 tcs. Lard, at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 1 30 reichsmarks; 1,350 pks. Provisions, part at 1 75 do.; 1,000 pks. Agricultural Machinery, 1,100 pks. Tobacco, and 350 pks. Domestics, (of recent shipment,) at current rates....For Rotterdam, a British bark, 651 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Halifax, by steam, 2,400 bbls. Flour at 25c.@30c. ⅌ bbl.; and 150 bbls. Sugar at 30c.@35c....For St. John, N. F., a British brig, 287 tons, an American brig, 485 tons, and an American schooner, 532 tons, hence, with Flour and Provisions, &c., on the basis of 50c.@55c. ⅌ bbl....For Boston, a schooner, with Coal from Philadelphia, at $1 39 ⅌ ton....Ice trade fair; Lumber trade moderate, in coastwise interests, at late quotations.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. J. B. Studley, Mr. J. W. Collier.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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Rhode Island must be added to the list of States whose delegates will go to the Republican National Convention uninstructed and unpledged. The list now stands as follows: Texas indicated no choice; Wisconsin, while favoring BLAINE, deemed it inexpedient to instruct its delegates; Connecticut expressed no preference; the Maine Legislature, in electing four delegates at large, presented BLAINE as the unanimous choice of the State; Indiana "presented" MORTON, and confided his claims to an uninstructed delegation, probably unanimous in his favor; New-York presented CONKLING, but left his claims with a delegation by no means unanimous, and Rhode Island made no sign of preference at all. So far, then, the question of the Presidential nomination at Cincinnati is a sufficiently open one.

An admirable example of the "high-priced" lobbyist fell into the hands of the House Committee on Post Offices yesterday, in the person of Col. J. C. MCKIBBEN, late of California. This gentleman, who is described as a suave, well-dressed, well-educated, and fine-looking man, nonchalantly explains that his business in Washington is to influence legislative and executive action. When the Democratic minority of the Post Office Committee made a report on the investigation of mail-contract frauds, in 1872, he wrote their report for them. When he had stirred up an investigation he was attorney for the persons investigated; and he threw the weight of his influence, which seems to be considerable, on either side of any case, without partiality or conscience. Brains, he thinks, are more than money, and when one firm of contractors paid him $30,000 a year for "looking after their interests in Washington," he considered that he was only earning fair wages. MCKIBBEN'S testimony is voluminous, but it is worth a close study. It not only shows the power and intricacy of that mysterious machinery which, for want of a better term, is called the lobby, but it throws some light on the manner in which crude legislation is sometimes made to defeat the very purpose which it is designed to subserve.

In the Legislature yesterday the Supply bill was debated by the Assembly, and ordered to a third reading with very little amendment. One of the items is an appropriation of $5,000 for deficiencies for the Governor's Canal Commission. The Senate passed a number of bills, among them being the one providing for a State Board of Audit, as necessitated by the constitutional amendments last adopted. The annual Appropriation bill still sticks on the report of the Conference Committee, the hitch occurring on the question whether the expenses of the Court of Arbitration shall be paid by the City or the State. A communication was laid before the Legislature from the contractor for the State printing, wherein he explains his contract, and declares that he intends to make no extra charges under it. Senator BOOTH will introduce two important bills to-day, relating to city affairs. An outline of their provisions will be found in another column.

Senator HAMLIN is reported as saying, in the discussion of third-class postage rates by the Senate committee yesterday, that the committee were working only to make the postal service self-sustaining. This is certainly a surprising piece of information. For many years the United States mails have been carried at a loss, and the theory of Government and people has been that the amount of the deficiency was money well spent. In 1835, there was a surplus of about half a million dollars over expenses. In 1840, there was a deficiency of nearly one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and the service has not paid expenses from that time until now, except in 1865, when there was a small excess of receipts over expenditures. The expansion of the system has been constant; and when, during the war and near its close, there was a lessening of expenditures, as compared with receipts, everybody knew that this was due to the fact that an expensive service in sparsely-settled regions of the South and South-west was temporarily cut off. The transmission of mails is one of the prerogatives of sovereignty, just as coinage is, and the duty of the Government is to foster the dissemination of intelligence by means of the mails. Nobody expects that the light-house service shall be self-sustaining; and the transmission of letters, newspapers, books, and periodicals is just as much one of the functions of the Government as the erection and maintenance of river and sea-coast beacons can be.

If third-class mail matter is to pay its own cost of carriage, some other expedient than that of doubling the rate must be found. It is assumed that because the Government carried a certain number of tons of printed matter at one cent an ounce, it doubled its receipts when it charged two cents an ounce. The fact is that the New-York office alone reported a falling off in receipts of several hundred thousand dollars during the year following that increase of rates. It is patent that people who are obliged to pay two, three, or four cents for sending a package which probably cost one or two cents, will not send many such packages. The decline in this branch of the postage service is known to be great. If it is designed to drive transient printed matter from the mails, and make the service self-sustaining by reducing the volume, let us know it; but the constant attempt to put printed matter and merchandise in the same category evinces an extraordinary misapprehension of the whole question. Letters pay cost of carriage, with a small surplus. Now it is proposed to lump books, transient newspapers, magazines, and merchandise together, and carry the goods at the expense of the printed matter.

Whatever inconvenience may be occasioned to the Emigration Commission by the Supreme Court decision affirming the unconstitutionality of the head-money tax, the equity of the decision is undeniable, and the policy it suggests is clear. With all the extravagance and mal-administration of the commission, its general purpose has been amply justified by the protection and assistance afforded to immigrants through the arrangements at Castle Garden. If, therefore, the effect of the decision should be to deprive them of the benefits and guidance there obtainable, and to leave them to the mercy of the thievish runners and boarding-house keepers to whom the bulk of immigrants, relying only on themselves, fall an easy prey, the misfortune would, indeed, be serious. With the product of the unconstitutional tax at their disposal, the Commissioners were wont to deprecate the notion of Federal interference, and they were strengthened in their resistance to needed change by a perverted application of State rights. They have no longer the control of funds to fight for, and the Democratic version of State rights is too dry a doctrine to yield them much succor. There is, then, no serious obstacle to the appeal to Washington, which existing circumstances suggest. Something should be done, and that speedily, to avert the suffering and wrong which must follow the cessation of the work hitherto carried on at Castle Garden, and the Federal Government alone can do it effectually. Its duty in the matter admits of no doubt. Immigration is a process that concerns all the States, and humanity and expediency alike require them to furnish the supervision and temporary help which experience has shown to be essential.

Gov. TILDEN'S Metropolitan organ presumes a good deal upon the credulity of its readers when it declares that "there is no doubtful sound about" the financial resolves of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention. "The Sherman sham," says the veracious oracle, is "denounced and its repeal demanded," and to this extent it speaks the truth. When, however, it goes on to say that the purpose of the convention in assuming this position was "in order that a practical measure, which will perform more effectually, if it promises less loudly, may be substituted" for the existing law, the *World* insults the common sense of those who look to it for information. The convention had quite a different object in view. It had to harmonize conflicting interests, and to keep up an appearance of unity among factions that are essentially antagonistic. Hard-money men and repudiators were there taking sweet counsel together, and the point aimed at was the construction of a platform which, while keeping up a semblance of sincerity on the part of the former, should not do violence to the intentions of the latter. The sixth resolution is the result of this extraordinary combination. It declares that "gold and silver are the only true basis for the currency of the Republic," which is a concession to the Democrats of the Jackson and Benton school. But it mystifies the succeeding call for "steps for the resumption of specie payments" by insisting that the result must be reached "without destroying the business interests of the people"—a qualification so vague and yet so sweeping that it might have been dictated by Mr. PENDLETON before that personage passed out of political existence. The real issue, as everybody with half an eye must see, is left untouched. The hard-money man cheats his conscience with words which—interpreted in the light of the caucus at Washington—have no meaning, and the anti-resumptionist chuckles over the enforcement of a condition which, according to his idea of things, is impossible of fulfillment.

The announcement is made that the State Capitol can be almost completed for another four millions and a half. This is a somewhat suggestive item for the tax-payers of this City, though they are little accustomed to take much interest in State expenditures. During the last six years they have paid $3,188,944 toward the building of the new capitol, and during the next three or four years they are likely to be called upon to pay some $2,500,000 more. The City is taxed for the support of the public schools in the interior of the State, and it pays about fifty cents on every dollar of expenditure incurred for State purposes. Is it not about time that the City should participate in the division of State appropriations? Why should we be taxed "for improving Cayuga Inlet" without demanding some recognition in the Supply bill for our local waterways? Why should we be taxed to build bridges across the Erie Canal, and be compelled to build our own bridges across the Harlem River? That channel is really the last link in the chain of water communication between Buffalo and New-York, and will be so used as soon as Congress can be induced to carry out its improvement. The right of New-York to have its interests recognized in the distribution of State expenditures has been as persistently ignored as its right to be relieved of a large amount of State taxation.

PARTY MACHINERY.

Why did the more extreme and short-sighted partisans of Senator CONKLING, in the State Convention on Wednesday, desire to instruct the delegates there selected to support their candidate? The answer is simple. They expected in this way to silence the representatives of the minority. This they would have done had they had their will, and this is what managers such as they are constantly striving to do by means of the party machinery. That they succeed so often is a misfortune, and the practical oppression thus enforced is one of the gravest sources of weakness in the Republican Party.

It begins at the very first step in the process of getting an expression of the wishes of a party. At the primary meetings a majority, no matter how small, chooses the representatives for a ward or town. In the Assembly District it is the same, and in the convention of Wednesday, the majority of the delegates in each Congressional District named the delegates to Cincinnati for the entire district. It is easy to see how serious an injustice is made possible by this arrangement, since a large and every way respectable minority may be left wholly unrepresented. Up to this point, however, it may be urged that the system is the best that can be devised, and that the difficulties encountered are not to be avoided. This is not strictly true. It ought to be possible to have a minority represented in a deliberative body to some extent. But if it were true—if we could not readily get an adequate representation for minorities in such a body—what earthly excuse could there be for seeking to ignore the minority representation which is now possible, and to give to the majority the power of casting the whole vote of the State at Cincinnati? This is what the most zealous of Mr. CONKLING'S friends would have liked to do at Syracuse, and what very readily might have been done in less ticklish times. Mr. CURTIS said on Wednesday that the work of the convention was really "ceremonial." In a sense he was correct. So far as the choice of all but the delegates at large was concerned, the State Convention was a collection of thirty-three smaller conventions, each made up of the representatives of a Congressional district. There was no essential reason why these smaller conventions might not have met in their own districts. This would have secured, as nearly as the present system can, a fair expression of the party wishes. The delegates at large are in reality, however able and respectable in themselves, the result only of a desire to conform the representation in national conventions to that in Congress. But as there is no separate body of delegates at large, and as these are in fact of exactly the same weight and power as the same number of district delegates, they may be said to be practically accidental. Certainly there is no good reason why a State Convention should be called to choose them, and the remainder of the work of the State Convention is done by the respective district delegations.

The scheme of binding the delegates from a State by the vote of a majority, or any scheme having a tendency in that direction, is, therefore, essentially un-Republican. It deprives the constituents of the minority of their representation, and might easily, as was pointed out on Wednesday, nominate a candidate for the Presidency who was not the choice of a majority. In the case of our State, those who had control of the machinery hesitated to use its full power; but the capacity for abuse exists, nevertheless.

We should not place so much stress on this fact, if there were no motive among politicians for perverting the rule of the majority other than legitimate ambition and partisanship. If that were the case, there might be harm done, but it would be insignificant, and the will of the party would make itself respected, in a rough way, very substantially. But we cannot forget that the main motive for seeking control of party machinery in these days is something lower than legitimate ambition, something more sordid than partisanship. It is the hunger for the fruits, direct and indirect, of patronage. The chief of a faction, as in the case of the senior Senator from New-York, may be above any desire of pecuniary gain, while he may be, by the exigencies of the situation, compelled to use the greed of others, and if he stoops to that, he finds a large array of office-holders and office-seekers ready at his hand. If one chief does not use them, another will. They are there, active, eager, and possessed of enormous power. They are sure—to some extent they are compelled—to use that power with an eye single to the chances of retaining or gaining office. They know that their fortunes are at the mercy of the appointing power, and an impulse, stronger in the long run than disinterested party zeal or unselfish patriotism, tends to sway them as the appointing power directs. The worst mischief, therefore, arises, not from the nature of our party machinery, but from the enormous influence constantly at work to pervert it. We adopt modes of party action which open great opportunities for abuse, and then we set up the millions expended in the civil service as bribes to induce politicians to seize those opportunities. This is the gist of the whole matter. It is to this that those Republicans must direct their attention who desire a radical and lasting improvement. The election of the best of men to the Presidency and to Congress will be only a palliative. We may, by great effort, at peculiar junctures, overcome the baleful power of patronage, but we cannot prevent it from rising and assuming control again until we change the system of minor appointments in the civil service. When we give the sixty thousand subordinate office-holders tenure for good behavior, and render the million or so of office-seekers incapable of procuring any reward from the public Treasury for mere political service, they will let the party machinery alone.

ENGLISH NESTS OF CORRUPTION.

Sir CHARLES DILKE recently presented to the House of Commons the results of an antiquarian tour he had made through the southern counties of England. It was not ancient castles and venerable cathedrals he investigated, but municipal corporations, more aged, if less venerable, than they; and the collection of antique abuses which he exhibited fairly astonished not only the House, but the whole British public. It was supposed that all these abuses had been swept away at the general reformation of English corporations forty years or so ago; but it seems that there were numerous places so small as to slip through the meshes of the great reform net. Secure in their insignificance, they have dragged on a corrupt existence until their doom has reached them in the shape of the radical member for Chelsea.

Of the nineteen places Sir CHARLES investigated, the first visited was Fordwich, in Kent, which received its charter before the Norman Conquest, and had it renewed by HENRY II. The original document, however, was lost, and the present government was conducted apparently on its traditions. The corporation consisted of six self-elected persons; they held sessions for the trial of criminal offenses, and gave liquor licenses, levied tolls, and imposed a trading tax and a municipal tax. The lands of the corporation had been administered by them, when there were any; but the last Mayor, who held office for the term of forty-four years, sold them, and no one knew whither the proceeds went. The present Mayor has held office for eighteen years; no accounts are published, and the corporation meetings are held in an ale-house, to the support of which the proceeds of taxes contribute very generously.

In the County of Sussex, Pevensey and Seaford were looked into. These were originally two of the Cinque Port towns, and had all the charter privileges of those places; but the sea and the river has retired from them, and the harbors are bowling greens. Here there were self-elected corporations, having some valuable property in charge, and with all the civil and criminal powers of the Fordwich officers. The surplus of the revenues of Seaford was regularly shared out at the end of the year among the corporators at the annual dinner. When considered too small for distribution it was put in a dish on the table, and the landlord ordered to supply liquor to that amount. One of the magistrate members of this interesting body had been fined by his brother members for breaking a man's head in the street; judgments had been delivered by another when he could scarcely sit upright on the bench; and it was stated that one contested case was "squared" in court for a quart of beer. "Such," said Sir CHARLES, "is the present state of the borough for which PITT was a member."

From Sussex he continued his tour to the lovely little Isle of Wight, and there came across the corporations of Yarmouth and Brading, which did not appear to him to be lovely in any way whatever. The town property of Yarmouth, not inconsiderable in amount, he discovered, disappeared in ways so mysterious that no one outside the corporation could ever trace a shilling of it; and all that was done in return was the annual hoisting of a gauntlet on a flagstaff at the time of holding the fair, to protect the charter rights. Even the fair had become extinct. The right of this corporate body to collect dues was once contested by two of the townsmen; but their opposition was overcome by the ingenious expedient of electing them to seats at the municipal board.

The misdeeds of most of the corporations referred to are comparatively harmless, for they are in quiet, out-of-the-way holes and corners; but with the corporation of Saltash, near Plymouth, the case is more serious. This is a place which, after centuries of dormant existence, has lately sprung into life, and is rapidly acquiring such commercial importance as the maladministration of its rulers will permit. They have the power to levy dues on all ships coming into Plymouth Sound, and had a charter right to levy differential duties on foreign ships. They made French and Spanish vessels pay exorbitant rates, and these rates the National Government had to refund, under its treaties abolishing differential dues. The corporation did nothing for the large revenue it received; its officers had extended criminal jurisdiction; they checked trade by levying tolls on fairs and markets, rented the town land among themselves, sold the ancient font of the town church, and carried on a general trade in jobbery, such as a self-elected body, subject to no control and responsible to no one, might be expected to do. The local muniments were kept in a chest locked with seven locks; there were seven Aldermen, and each had a key. Unless they were all present the ancient chest could not be opened, and it does not seem to have been for many a long year. Not far from Saltash was a borough which in the seventeenth century JOHN HAMPDEN represented. It has utterly decayed and become extinct, and the last Mayor of it sold the property which remained after previous stealings, burned the books, and bolted with the proceeds of the sale.

Another interesting place is the borough of Lostwithiel, which is not extinct, but in the full exercise of corporate corruption to a degree which has given it the reputation of being the worst place in all England. It has a Mayor, seven Aldermen, and seventeen Assistant Aldermen, elected by the seven Aldermen; but of the seven Aldermen there are really only five in active service, and they take it in turns to be Mayor. Composing the seventeen assistants, there were two town sergeants, two beadles, two constables, a swine-driver, an official ale-taster, and two inspectors of weights and measures. Another of the seventeen was a gentleman who held a perfectly bewildering multiplicity of offices. He was master of the local charity school, tax collector, stamp distributor, poor-master, secretary to the gas company, (which had a splendid contract with the corporation,) secretary to the health board, keeper of the corporation accounts, and church warden. As an embodiment of concentrated essence of authority he is only surpassed by the Mayor of the town of Corfe Castle, a gentleman of the name of JOHNSON, who is literally the sole representative of the whole corporate body which existed in ages gone by. He is Mayor, magistrate, excise board, board of aldermen, charity commissioner, trustee of charities, and indeed everything except constable; and in his private capacity he sells groceries and dry goods. Who elected him, how he was elected, and whether he can have a successor, are questions which nobody can answer; and as Mr. JOHNSON has hid the city charter and refuses to give information on the subject, it is not easy to see how they can be. An attempt was made some years ago to oust this embodiment of corporate authority on a *quo warranto* but the Judges held that as he existed and exercised jurisdiction they had no right to assume that he had no lawful title to exist and to exercise it; so the *quo warranto* was unanimously refused, and the Mayor, who wisely said nothing at all, continues to exist as a body corporate and to exercise all its ancient authority, to the great admiration of all friends of fine old-fashioned forms of corruption. On the whole, Sir CHARLES DILKE has opened up a fine field for the study and contemplation of those virtuous English critics who are so inexpressibly shocked by the revelations of municipal jobbery in the United States.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The old saying, "One story is good till the other is told," has a capital exemplification in the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the dispute with reference to it which has arisen between British Columbia and the Government of the Dominion. As long as the officials of the Pacific province had the recital of its grievance in their own hands they made out a strong case of bad faith against the powers that be in Ottawa. Now, however, we have the Ottawa version of the difficulty in the form of a minute in Council, the precise and apparently incontrovertible statements of which not only vindicate the integrity of the Government, but go far toward establishing the wisdom of its policy in the matter of the projected trans-continental road.

The peculiar position of British Columbia, and the connection that necessarily exists between its future and that of our own territory on the Pacific coast, have perhaps tended to excite sympathy with its allegations. Its remoteness and its inaccessibility, except by way of San Francisco or Puget Sound, predispose us to regard with special interest quarrels and difficulties which may have an important bearing on its political destiny. That it was tempted into the Canadian Confederation by the promise of direct and speedy railroad communication with the older provinces, there can be no doubt. That the covenant entered into by the then Government of the Dominion was improvident and so reckless as to be impossible of fulfillment, the people and Parliament of the Dominion have since distinctly affirmed. The bargain entered into in 1871 was that within ten years from that time the Pacific Railroad should be constructed. Half of the stipulated period has elapsed, and the survey, though vigorously prosecuted, is far from completion. The feasibility of locating a good route across the Rocky Mountains is still undetermined, and the exact location of the road through the wilderness of rock and swamp which lies north of Lake Superior is not much nearer certainty. The more thorough the exploration, the more engineering obstacles have multiplied. And the same obstacles which bar the way to the location of the railroad delay indefinitely the construction of the telegraph line, for which a contract has been entered into, and of the wagon-road, which under the terms of the union should be built in advance of the railroad. The Ottawa Ministers urge, with regard to these points, that they have done and are doing all that is possible to expedite the work. Whatever blame there is in the transaction attaches to their predecessors, who neglected the surveys as long as they remained in office, and who were unable to take a single satisfactory step toward the fulfillment of the bargain they had entered into.

Another consideration should be borne in mind when estimating the difficulties to be encountered. To reconcile the House of Commons, in 1871, to the extravagant terms of the union, a resolution was introduced to the effect that no further increase in the rate of taxation should be resorted to in order to facilitate the construction of the railroad. This was the pledge of the then Ministry to the people, which alone enabled them to carry their point. The resolution has not been literally adhered to. The present Government, in its anxiety to keep faith with British Columbia, in 1874 incurred expenditures which rendered an increase of taxation inevitable, but with a proviso which reaffirmed the original resolution as part of the settled policy. The Dominion is in no condition to spend more money. Its surplus has disappeared and its revenue has declined. To comply with the demands of British Columbia in their entirety would be to assume such a burden as might—quoting the language of the minute before us—"plunge the country into ruin."

The latest specific complaint of British Columbia—namely, that the Dominion has discarded a compromise entered into at the instance of Lord CARNARVON—is disposed of by the fact that the Dominion Senate rejected the measure designed to carry out the arrangement. Unless Canada is to be treated as a mere dependency of the Colonial Office, the right of Parliament to revise the action of its Ministers, and to give or withhold its sanction according to its idea of right and duty, must be acknowledged. The Government, however, proposed to do the best it could under the circumstances. It offered a round three-quarters of a million of dollars as an equivalent for what had, with an implied reservation, been promised. British Columbia spurns the offer. The offer itself cannot fairly be stigmatized as illiberal. Three-quarters of a million for the benefit of a population numbering but ten thousand seems, in these hard times, a princely subsidy to a province which has already cost the Dominion more than a million and a quarter over the provincial contributions to the federal revenue.

"It only remains," says the minute in Council, "to endeavor to construct the Pacific Railway as rapidly as the resources of the country will permit." A safe and sensible conclusion, and one that forbids the expectation of seeing a Canadian Pacific Railway very soon. It is evident that the present Government of the Dominion will not "plunge the country into ruin" to please either British Columbia or the magnate of the Colonial Office.

TENNESSEE PYGMIES.

Prehistoric America must have been an exceedingly curious and interesting country. Its forests were filled with mastodons, megatheriums, and other large and lively beasts, any one of which thought nothing of scratching himself on the sharp pinnacles of a convenient Gothic church, and so toppling it over on its scores of helpless pew-holders. In the Mississippi Valley, the industrious mound-builders were constantly throwing up gigantic mole-hills, and planting them with earthen pots and copper hatchets, in the vain expectation that the seed thus sown would yield enormous crops of kitchen-ware and carpenter's tools. In Kentucky, the giants to whom the bones recently discovered in a Kentucky cave are said to have belonged, strode loftily along the turnpikes, kicking the Indians and the mound-builders contemptuously out of the way; and finally, in Tennessee, a race of pygmies was continually holding political meetings and resolving that mastodons, mound-builders, and giants should be promptly abolished, and that the size of the inhabitants of this country should be made and kept commensurate with its commercial necessities.

It is rather odd that the existence of the Tennessee pygmies of prehistoric America was until recently never suspected. The name of the mastodon has long been familiar to every person who is in the least degree addicted to fossils. His remains, in the shape of a plaster-of-Paris skeleton, with the artist's name stamped in forehead, are exhibited in every respectable museum, and inspire the youth of America with bitter regret that the animal so beautifully adapted for experiments with red-pepper lozenges has gone where the small boy ceases to trouble and the nomadic circus is at rest. The mound-builders have been the subject of scores of learned essays, in which their identity with the Aztecs, the Chinese, the Egyptians, the Welsh, and the lost tribes of Israel has been triumphantly shown; and of the exact height and probable capacity for whisky of the Kentucky giants, we have had careful and presumably accurate statistics. The discovery of the pygmies is, however, so very recent, that no one has as yet framed any theory whatever to account for their origin, and to explain their complete extinction.

When the Kentucky giants were discovered, it was natural that the State pride of the people of Tennessee should be somewhat hurt. The Tennesseeans, however, did not sit down and content themselves with reviling the Kentuckians and insinuating doubts as to the alleged character of the gigantic bones. They promptly proceeded to find rival bones of still greater merit, and their industry has been rewarded by their discovery of a grave-yard containing the skeletons of seventy-five thousand pygmies of the average height of three feet each. What are the three eight-foot giants of Kentucky, in comparison with so great a cloud of pygmies? If we may judge from the price usually paid by circus managers for living giants and dwarfs, a three-foot dwarf is decidedly more valuable than an eight-foot giant, and if the same standard governs the price of fossils, the seventy-five thousand Tennessee pygmies are worth fully twenty-five thousand times as much as the three Kentucky giants. While the Kentuckians can present their giants to three eminent scientific men, and thus obtain three distinct scientific reports certifying to the enormous interest and value of fossil giants, the Tennesseeans can supply every scientific man in this country and in Europe with a fossil dwarf, and so secure testimonials without number to the unequaled excellence of Tennessee pygmies. Indeed, if the discoverers of the pygmies will only employ some astute piano-maker who is an expert in testimonials, to obtain for the fossil dwarfs the recognition of the scientific world, there is not a living scientific person who will not sign a certificate setting forth his admiration for the beauty and durability of the pygmies, and his determination to use none but those of the celebrated Tennessee grave-yard for the rest of his professional life.

At what period these pygmies flourished, what they accomplished, and by what means they were induced to retire simultaneously to their grave-yard, can only be conjectured. They may have been the identical pygmies that, according to the Greek legend, waged war with the cranes. If so, the cranes must have proved too powerful for them. This is hardly probable, and any modern Tennesseean who has attempted to keep chickens in the neighborhood of a family of citizens of African descent, will scornfully refuse to believe that pygmies of three feet in height could not kill cranes on their roost with at least as much success as is achieved by the African small boy when invading the midnight hen-house. We must wait for further discoveries before it will be safe to decide whether the pygmies were contemporary with the giants and whether they preceded the mound-builders. The bare fact that they once existed is all that we can now safely affirm of them; but doubtless by the time that every home in the country is ornamented by a fossil pygmy, and every newspaper publishes extracts from the certificates of scientific persons who are overwhelmed with admiration of the vast superiority of the Tennessee to those of all rival communities, we shall be in the possession of information which will enable us to know at least as much of the pygmies as we now know of the mastodon and the mound-builders.

CANADIAN EXTREMISTS.

TORONTO, March 23.—The Evangelical Alliance intend to petition the Dominion Parliament to add a provision to the bill now before the House to the effect that no railway trains or engines be permitted to run between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight, except in cases of necessity; that all locks on canals be closed during the same time; that no delivery be made at any Post Office on Sundays, and that no mails be made up or dispatched on the Sabbath. The Alliance has petitions containing this provision in circulation for signature.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"Currency reform State ticket" is what the Greenbackers in Connecticut call it.

The Exeter *News-Letter* says that henceforth New-Hampshire's watchword is to be—Bristow and reform.

The Prohibitionists in Pennsylvania are said to have decided to run local tickets for the Legislature in every district in the State next Fall.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Committee have decided to make William B. Beach their candidate for Governor, in place of Gen. Cooke, declined.

Gov. McCreery threatened to convene the Kentucky Legislature in extra session if it did not appropriate something for the Penitentiary. He was then given $25,000 for the institution.

In a letter to the editor of the Cooperstown *Journal*, Hon. Montgomery Blair expresses himself strongly in favor of the nomination of Gov. Tilden as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* quotes Gen. Daniel Macauley in corroboration of Gen. McGinnis' statements concerning Gov. Hendricks' connection with the water-works scandal.

Secretary Bristow, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says, is not only a Republican, but a Republican on principle and an extreme Republican. Being such, the *Courier-Journal* does not wish to see him elected President of the United States.

Speaking of the signers of the call for the recent conference of Republicans in Worcester, Mass., the Boston *Traveller* asserts that five of the ten are now office-holders, and all but one have been "chronic" office-holders, if not office-seekers.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel's* correspondent writes that the largest and most harmonious Democratic Convention ever assembled in Delaware County, Ind., enthusiastically indorsed Landers for Governor and loudly demanded more greenbacks.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says: "We heard Judge Chase say one day that he himself would be willing to incorporate into the Constitution a clause prohibiting the Chinese from the right to vote. Being asked on what ground, he replied, 'Because they are pagans.'"

Somebody has kindly sent us a marked copy of a Philadelphia paper containing some "Presidential calculations." As the "calculator" puts down South Carolina among the States "sure for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency," it seems hardly worth while to examine his calculation further.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* is indignant that it should be supposed that young men in Washington can portion out the Democratic nominations in Indiana. It says that the people at home are going to settle all these things this year, and that no political rings or combinations will determine the State Convention's action.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel* prints an affidavit in which J. L. Simkins swears that Congressman W. J. Purman in 1874, about the time of his nomination, promised to appoint Simkins' son a cadet at the Naval Academy in consideration of Simkins paying him $300, which money the would-be Congressman wanted to use in the canvass.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* doubts the advisability of "furnishing ammunition to the enemy." "We know it is hard," it says, "to be silent under the slow tortures to which we are subjected; but then, when we consider the reward of patient endurance, we might screw our fortitude to the sticking point and endure even the rack without flinching."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* does not look upon Mr. Tilden as an available Presidential candidate. It is its opinion that Mr. Thurman is the real leader of the Democratic Party, and that unless it shall be decided to nominate Gen. Hancock, "as an answer to the loyal howlers," the choice for President lies between the Ohioan and the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bayard.

The Washington correspondent of Senator Morton's Indianapolis paper denies that the Southern Republican Senators have thought of abandoning Morton as a candidate and uniting their influence for Conkling. He further asserts that every one who comes from the South reports that the Republicans of the South approach unanimity in their preference for the nomination of Morton.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: "The fanatical and beastly partisan amendment ejected into the Constitution after the war *vi et armis*, is bringing upon the nation curses. In the recent case decided by the Supreme Court the nation appears to be without the power of self-protection from extraordinary importations of inferior races menacing society with uncommon evils."

The California Republican State Committee, in the call for the State Convention, say: "Fully indorsing the suggestions and recommendations of the Republican National Committee, this committee has adopted and recommends the following as the test, and invites the co-operation of all who can indorse the same: 'Opposition to the restoration to power of the Democratic Party, and intention to act in good faith with the Republican Party.'"

Senator Cameron declined a dinner tendered him on his seventy-seventh birthday. He said that he "trusts to time to settle the controversies sure to arise concerning the methods and motives of any man who feels strongly and acts vigorously," and concludes with the intimation that he will not ask for another term. "If," said he, "on the completion of my present Senatorial term, the same desire to approve a finished course should exist, I will then meet you, free from any restraints, for my work will have been done, and a juster estimate can then be made of how it was done."

OBITUARY.

PAUL DAHLGREN.

A cable telegram was received yesterday announcing the death of Paul Dahlgren at Rome. Mr. Dahlgren was son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, and about two years since was appointed United States Consul General to Italy. He leaves a widow, the eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, this City, and two children. The circumstances of Mr. Dahlgren's death were not communicated in the telegram.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Gen. N. W. Watkins died at his residence in Morely, Mo., last Monday. The General, who was in his eighty-first year, was a half brother of Henry Clay.

Dr. Roland S. Houghton, a journalist of much experience, died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He had been for about three years connected with the *Churchman*, in Hartford, and was formerly on the New-York *Express*, and one of the proprietors of the *Church Journal*.

Allan Ingraham, of the firm of Hitchcock & Ingraham, prominent lumber manufacturers of Bay City, Mich., was killed at a camp on Pine River, yesterday, by a log rolling off a sleigh, and crushing him against a corner of a bridge. His parents live in Brooklyn.

Rev. J. L. Rhatigan, pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday, aged thirty-six years. A solemn requim will be celebrated on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, at St. Augustine's Church, and the remains will be interred at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

Mrs. Henry M. Stribling, wife of Rear Admiral Stribling, died on Tuesday at the residence of the late Cornelius Stribling, her only son, No. 595 Lexington street, Baltimore. The remains will be taken to Washington to-day. Mrs. Stribling was well known and extensively connected in Baltimore.

A dispatch from Columbia, Tenn., announces the death of Chief Justice A. O. P. Nicholson. The deceased was United States Senator in 1840, a member of the Southern Convention of 1850, and editor of the Washington *Union* during Pierce's administration. His death reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges of that State from six to five, and in accordance with the constitutional provision prevents the Court from hereafter sitting in two sections.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

NASHVILLE, March 23.—The State Democratic Executive Committee met to-day and called two conventions, one for May 31, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, and the other for the 9th of August, to nominate a Governor and electoral ticket.

ALBANY.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE HOUSE—THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COURT OF ARBITRATION—THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE—BILLS INTRODUCED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 23, 1876.

The Supply bill was broken up as a special order in the lower House this morning, the entire session being devoted to its consideration, and it was ordered to a third reading. The following were the principal amendments made to the bill: To meet deficiency in non-resident taxes, $2,500; for deficiency in appropriation for Canal Commissioners, $5,000; increasing the sum appropriated to pay judgments of the Supreme Court against the State in favor of citizens to $6,250; increasing the appropriation for repairs of arsenals and armories belonging to the State from $3,000 to $5,000.

This evening Speaker Husted presented a communication from Jerome B. Parmenter, [printed elsewhere,] to whom was recently awarded the contract for State printing. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Patten which provides for the better protection of health in New-York City. It authorizes John S. Lockwood, Augustus Frye, and others to build or purchase boats and establish dumping boards for the purpose of removing refuse matter from the City of New-York. The Commissioners of Docks shall designate as many places fronting on the East and North Rivers as may be necessary. The business shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the Board of Health. An important bill relating to the courts in New-York City, and one which it is expected will give rise to considerable discussion, was presented by Mr. Betts. It makes provision for prosecuting Marshals for misconduct. It also fixes the fees of Marshals for serving a summons, warrant, or attachment. Justices of district courts are authorized upon motion to open and set aside any default made in actions in their districts, and award such costs, not exceeding $10, as a condition for opening such default against the party in default, as in their discretion should be just and proper. They may also, as a condition of opening such default, order the party in default to give bonds that he will not sell any of his property with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud the plaintiff in the collection of his claim or demand if he shall prevail on the trial of such action, and that he or his sureties will pay the amount of any judgment recovered against such defendant. All laws relating to the election of Constables in the City of New-York are repealed, and on and after May 1, 1876, the Justices of the several District Courts and Counsel to the Corporation shall each appoint three Marshals to hold office during the pleasure of the Justice and Corporation Counsel, and the Marshals shall perform the duties of Constables and have the powers possessed by them.

Mr. Burleigh, Chairman of the Canal Committee, reported the Canal Appropriation bill. It makes provisions from the tolls of the canals for their ordinary expenditures. The appropriation amounts to $1,118,600, which sum is divided between the three divisions. The bill relating to arrears in taxes, which was introduced by Mr. Strahan, was passed to a third reading. The Common School amendment was progressed, and the Assembly adjourned.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Whether New-York City will be required to pay the salaries of the Judge and Clerk of the Chamber of Commerce Court of Arbitration is still an unsettled question. It was discussed at some length to-day, but was not finally disposed of, owing to the absence of two of the New-York City Senators. The Senators from the interior, or at least a majority of them, are quite willing that New-York City should pay for the maintenance of the court, but have decided objections to the State bearing any part of the burden. In the Annual Appropriation bill, as it came from the Assembly, an item of $13,000 was included for the maintenance of this Court of Arbitration. In the Finance Committee of the Senate this item was struck out, and a motion to have it reinserted gave rise to a debate which occupied an entire day's session. Senator Harris, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, contended that it would be unjust to ask the State to pay for a purely local court. Senator Jacobs took the same view. He explained that when the Legislature was asked to authorize the establishment of a Court of Arbitration in the Chamber of Commerce the necessary authority was granted on the distinct understanding that the court would not cost the State or City a dollar. The motion to reinsert was lost, and the Appropriation bill being otherwise amended was sent back to the Assembly for concurrence. A day or two afterward a message was received from the Assembly nonconcurring in the Senate amendments. The result was a Committee of Conference. When that committee reported it was found that the item appropriating $13,000 for the Court of Arbitration had reappeared in the bill, with a proviso, however, that the expense of the court was to be borne by the City of New-York. Senator Woodin moved to disagree with that part of the report. To-day he withdrew his motion, and a motion to take the bill from the table and order it to a third reading, as reported by the Conference Committee, was made. The motion was strongly opposed by Senators Rogers, Jacobs, and Morrissey. The latter said all the Senators from New-York were opposed to having that City compelled to pay the expense of the court. After some further debate the matter was laid over until Senators Gerard and Booth, who were absent, shall have an opportunity to be heard.

A bill was introduced directing the Controller of the City of New-York to raise $50,000 for the completion of the Third Judicial District Court-house, or such part of that sum as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioners having the erection of the building in charge. The bonds so issued shall bear not exceeding seven per cent. per annum interest, and shall be redeemable in not less than ten years nor more than fifty years, as the Controller shall determine to be for the best interest of the City. Senator Jacobs introduced a bill authorizing and directing the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn to erect a "public building" and acquire land therefor at a cost not to exceed $200,000 exclusive of said land. The bill does not set forth what the building is to be used for, but directs the financial officers of the city to pay out of the Treasury the money necessary for its erection. Provision is made for reimbursement of the Treasury by a clause directing the insertion of the amount in three equal parts in the tax budgets of the years 1876-7-8.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: An act in relation to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and to provide for the sale of such lands for unpaid taxes; an act amending the act incorporating the Shelter Island Grove and Camp-meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church; an act to authorize stock-holders of railroad and plank-road companies to make payments upon mortgages in process of foreclosure against such companies, and thereupon to become interested in such mortgages; an act in relation to the jurisdiction of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, and to the Justices of said court; an act to establish a State Board of Audit and to define its powers and duties; an act to establish regulations for the port of New-York; an act for the protection of boarding-house keepers.

Senator Robertson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee reported with some amendments the act to amend Chapter 212 of the Laws of 1865, entitled "An Act in relation to the punishment of criminal offenses;" also, with some amendments, an act relative to evidence; also, an act to amend chapter 6, article 3, title 3, part 1 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to elections in cities and towns; also, an act to amend chapter 3, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the recording of mortgages.

In Executive Session the Senate confirmed the nominations made by Gov. Tilden of Drs. Willard Parker and Austin Flint, of New-York; Joseph C. Ele, of Binghamton, and Charles Van Benthuysen, of Albany, as Trustees of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton.

EVENING SESSION.

Senator Booth's bill prohibiting railroad companies from laying tracks in the Battery or any of the City parks, and from erecting railroad depots in any of said parks was read a third time and passed. Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported favorably the bill which provides that an insurance company may hold and own the building in which is contained its principal offices, and the land on which it stands; also the bill authorizing the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New-York to appoint two clerks; also the bill introduced this morning by Senator Jacobs authorizing the erection of a public building in Brooklyn.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will make their report to-morrow in the case of Cavanagh against Jacobs. The report will favor the retention of his seat by Senator Jacobs.

THE STATE PRINTING.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE HOUSE AND SENATE BY MR. PARMENTER.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Speaker to-day presented the following communication from the Legislative Printer:

TROY, March 21, 1876.

To Hon. James W. Husted, Speaker of the Assembly:

DEAR SIR: I see by the report of to-day's proceedings that it is proposed by a resolution to invite a change of the contract between the State authorities and myself for the public printing. Neither the propriety nor the practicability of such a proposal need be canvassed, inasmuch as I am willing to file with the original contract the following explanatory statement:

First—No extra charge will be made for composition, if orders are made before the types are distributed.

Second—No additional charge will be made for extra quality of paper unless the same be ordered for outside use. If, as in the case of the insurance report, mentioned in the report of the Committee on Printing, an extra quality of paper is required, the same will be paid for as usual by assessment upon the insurance companies, and only the trade price will be charged on such paper. The bid on this point was made on the ground that the law fixes the quality of paper, and therefore no charge could be made, and none was intended to be made, unless required for outside parties.

Third—It is perfectly evident that the five per cent. reduction in the price of binding applies to the gross amount of binding. The term used, to wit, "five cents per page," was an inadvertence in the bid, as the words "per page" have no meaning in that connection.

Fourth—No extra charge is to be made for extra bills when needed by the Legislature.

In further elucidation of this matter, I beg to add the following letter addressed by me to the committees of both the Senate and Assembly:

TROY, March 16, 1876.

To the Honorable the Committee on Printing of the Assembly, through Hon. Lotus Ingalls, Chairman:

GENTLEMEN: The conversation with which you honored me yesterday morning seems to make desirable from me some comments upon the matter then discussed. Permit me to say that among the inducements which led me to put in a bid for the legislative printing was the assurance by Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, ex-Senator, also formerly the State printer, that the legitimate printing of the Legislature could be done for less than $50,000, and something fair could be made out of the extra work not for the use of the Legislature. With the aid of my foreman, and with the advice of Mr. Carroll, I put in a bid and was awarded the contract. But no sooner was this done than I was confronted by what appeared to be a combination against me on the part of persons disappointed by such award, not only to take away the outside work that by law belongs to me, but to even cut off the usual orders on documents, &c., for distribution among institutions and among the people. This has tended naturally to make me wary of my legal rights, so that while I made the bid and executed the contract in entire good faith, and mean in good faith to fulfill every obligation required either by law or honor, and do not mean to be technical or illiberal, reasonable prudence suggests that I should know how I am to be treated in this matter before I make any concessions of my secured rights. There have been extravagant, and in my judgment most absurd, allusions in some newspapers, incited, as I believe, by disappointed competitors, to some supposed outrageous charge for extra bills, and for extra quality of paper. I made no extra charge for either, as bills are not required for outside use, or if so should be paid for by the parties desiring them. The same is true as to extra quality of paper. The law seems to make ample provision on these points. There seems also to be a doubt on the part of some gentlemen of the committee on the subject of composition. No extra charge for composition is to be made on orders for extras when such orders are made before it is necessary to distribute the type.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JEROME B. PARMENTER.

The same letter was addressed to the Printing Committee of the Senate, through Hon. Webster Wagner, Chairman. You will greatly oblige me by laying this matter before the Assembly. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JEROME B. PARMENTER.

The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A GREAT WRESTLING MATCH.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN M'LAUGHLIN, OF DETROIT, AND JACOB H. MARTIN—AN EXCITING STRUGGLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, March 23.—The long pending wrestling match for $5,000 and the championship of America, between Major J. H. McLaughlin, of this city, and Jacob H. Martin, of Ypsilanti, took place at the Opera-house to-night. By 8 o'clock every vacant place in the large theatre was packed, and plenty who were willing to pay the tariff of $1 and $2 could not gain admission. It was a noisy crowd, and the rougher element yelled and shouted, first for Martin, then for McLaughlin. After a short delay Martin came on the stage and was greeted with boisterous yells; but when McLaughlin came forward the excitement and enthusiasm among the crowd was intense. Martin displayed an independent swagger. McLaughlin, on the other hand, seemed quite cool and collected, for he well knew that he had not only to use his great strength and science, but his wits. Before him stood one of the strongest men in the world, and who, with the exception of the "cross-toe lock," knew every trick in collar and elbow wrestling. No time was lost in arranging the preliminaries. All being ready, the referee read the conditions, and the two men advanced, Martin nervous and sullen, McLaughlin cool and determined, and shook hands. On the referee calling time, they closed for the first bout. Betting was 100 to 80 on McLaughlin, and the offers found plenty of takers. After a little feinting with their feet, both men began to jerk, twist, and drag each other to and fro. A well-contested struggle ensued. McLaughlin managed to fix an inside lock on Martin, which the latter broke and fell on his knees, amid a shout of "Three cheers for Ypsilanti." They again grasped, and Martin wrestled on the defensive. McLaughlin soon got a "cross toe" on his left leg and threw him fairly on his back, winning the first fall amid loud cheers. The men then rested and again came out to renew the struggle. In the second bout Martin wrestled on the defensive. McLaughlin would fasten a lock on his burly opponent, then the latter would break it and dash him to the floor. Then McLaughlin would draw the Ypsilanti man toward him, and after a desperate struggle both would fall. After a protracted struggle McLaughlin got an inside lock on Martin, by a quick and sudden jerk brought him on to his hip, raised him on to his shoulder, and in spite of the twistings and and squirmings of Martin, held up his ponderous opponent, and, summoning all his strength, threw Martin heavily; but Martin fell on his side, and the referee decided no fall. This brought out a volcano of yells from the rougher element, while McLaughlin's friends approved of his great prowess by loud and hearty cheering. No time was uselessly spent, McLaughlin going to work in dead earnest, while Martin continually evaded trips and locks with great skill and activity. After an exciting bout McLaughlin fastened one of his favorite locks on Martin's burly, muscular legs and raised him again on his hip. Another struggle followed, the audience rising to their feet in their excitement. McLaughlin held on while the burly butcher struggled to free himself from his gigantic opponent. Presently he succeeded, and then amid loud cheers he secured a high lock on McLaughlin and threw him on his back. The men had been wrestling two hours, and the excitement was intense.

When they again faced each other great excitement prevailed. One hundred to sixty on McLaughlin was offered and taken. Both men seemed somewhat shaken up from the terrible ordeal they had passed through. Martin seemed to suffer the most. On time being called both grasped as at the commencement; a smile of confident determination rested on McLauglin's pleasant countenance, while Martin's had a wicked and sullen expression. McLaughlin forced matters, while Martin, as before, wrestled on the defensive, eagerly watching for an opportunity whereby he could have McLaughlin fairly on his back. Martin, after three attempts, fastened an outside hook on McLaughlin. A desperate struggle ensued and both fell. McLaughlin on his side, Martin on his face. McLaughlin then threw Martin several times, but was unable to bring him fairly on his back. After several exciting rallies, Martin fastened an inside lock on McLaughlin. The latter stood his ground firmly, bracing up on the leg that was entwined with his opponent. Suddenly McLaughlin broke the lock, fastened a "left hip lock" on Martin, and another desperate struggle ensued. Martin, summoning all his strength, broke the lock, and both fell with great force. The contest was now very interesting, and it was plain to be seen that the champion for once had met his match.

The match ended at 1:40 o'clock in a dispute. McLauglin claimed a fall, the Referee declared the match a draw. After a long dispute all bets were declared off. The men rushed for the door money, besides stakes. The referee awarded McLaughlin two-thirds and Martin one-third.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 24—1 A. M.—For New-England, generally clear and warmer weather during the day, with light westerly to southerly winds, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, partly cloudy, warmer weather, followed by rain during the evening, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, and falling barometer.

CENTENNIAL BILLIARDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Commission in session here to-night deemed it inexpedient to give the official sanction of the commission to the international billiard tournament to be held here in June under the auspices of New-York parties.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEW TITLE—THE GENEVA AWARD—THE CO-OPPORATIVE CREDIT BANK FRAUD—THE PRICE OF SILVER—STOCKS.

LONDON, March 23.—After an animated debate in the House of Commons the Royal Titles bill, conferring upon Queen Victoria the title of Empress of India, passed its third reading. The vote was 209 for and 134 against the bill.

Mr. William K. Wait, member for Gloucester, gave notice in the House of Commons to-day that he would shortly ask Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether it is true that the Government of the United States, after paying the Alabama claims, has a surplus of from one to two millions sterling for which it is unable to find legitimate claimants.

Richard Banner Oakley, who has been under examination before the Lord Mayor to answer the charge of having, in his capacity of proprietor and manager of the Co-operative Credit Bank, obtained by false pretences various large sums of money and valuable securities from the Trustees and depositors with intent to defraud, was to-day committed to Newgate for trial at the May Sessions. The Lord Mayor said he would accept $25,000 bail, including the prisoner's own recognizances for $5,000, and two sureties for $10,000 each. The bail was not offered.

Bar silver is very flat in consequence of the reduction in Indian exchanges. Sales were made yesterday at 52½ pence, which, according to the financial article of the *Times*, is the lowest quotation ever touched.

Confidence is apparently restored at the Stock Exchange. Home railway securities have been steadily improving throughout. Foreign securities have been steady, but neglected.

TURKEY.

MEASURES OF RELIEF FROM HER FINANCIAL TROUBLE—THE SERVIAN RESERVE LEVY.

LONDON, March 23.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* special dispatch from Berlin reports that the Imperial Powers are exchanging communications with the view of assisting Turkey out of her financial embarrassments and designating some expert Western statesman to take charge of Ottoman finances.

BELGRADE, March 23.—The levy of the reserve has resulted most satisfactorily. It is estimated that Servia will have thirty thousand men disposable in case of war.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says heavy snows impede the operations of the insurgents in Herzegovina. The insurrection, however, is expected to break out shortly, with renewed violence, as volunteers have been coming in from Servia in considerable numbers, and additional supplies of arms have been received from the same quarter.

A dispatch to the *Times* from its Ragusa correspondent reports that Mukhtar Pasha failed in his attempt to revictual Nicsic. He had succeeded in provisioning the first block-house in the Duga Pass, but was afterward obliged to withdraw to Keistaz. The insurgents followed, made a night attack on Keistaz, and drove Mukhtar to Gatschko. The Turks lost 120 killed. Extreme distress prevails in Nicsic.

FRANCE.

THE STATE AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES—LIBERTY OF PUBLIC MEETING.

VERSAILLES, March 23.—The Senate has adjourned until Monday. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Waddington introduced a bill abrogating the clause of the University law which permits Faculties unconnected with the State to grant degrees. M. Naquet introduced a bill in favor of the liberty of public meeting.

THE COMMITTEE ON AMNESTY.

LONDON, March 24.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Bureaux of the Senate have elected MM. Krantz and Fourcand, of the Left; Leon De Malleville, of the Left Centre; Michel, Changarnier, Paxis, and Delsol, of the Right, and Admiral Dompierre and M. De Belcastel, Legitimists, as the Committee on the Amnesty Proposals. The committee is unfavorable to amnesty, although the members of the Left favor measures of clemency toward individuals.

SPAIN.

PAPAL PROTEST AGAINST RELIGIOUS TOLERATION—TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, March 23.—A protest has been received from the Vatican against the article of the Spanish Constitution sanctioning religious toleration. The protest declares that the article violates the right of Catholicism and annuls the Concordat.

Nine hundred troops will go to Cuba on the 31st inst.

The Congress will begin to discuss the new Constitution next week. It is expected that the Government will send an energetic reply to the Pope's protest against the religious toleration clauses.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE AND MR. CAVE'S REPORT ON EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question, stated that the Khédive desired that Mr. Cave's report should not be published, because Egyptian finances were in an unsettled state, and the report was of a confidential character. The Government had conformed to the Khédive's wishes.

JAMAICA AND HAYTI.

DEATH OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—THE HAYTIAN INSURGENTS IN POSSESSION OF JACMEL.

KINGSTON, March 15.—Mr. Barnes, the Attorney General, died very suddenly at his mountain residence, and his place has been filled by Mr. Drake, an English barrister, who was formerly on the staff of the London *Standard*, and who has been acting here for some years as Judge of the Kingston District Court.

Affairs in Hayti continue to give alarm. Jacmel is completely in the hands of the insurgent forces, and it is believed that Gen. Canal has returned to the country, and is again leading the revolution. All the trees back of Jacmel have been cut down, so that the approach of the Government forces may be seen, and that the vicinity may be fortified. Two Government steamers are blockading the port. Meanwhile, another section of the country, some thirty miles from Port au Prince, has risen against the Government, and several engagements have already taken place. The foreigners in Port au Prince are greatly alarmed lest the negroes should take advantage of the situation and apply the torch.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

FIVE MEN KILLED AND TEN OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyoming Territory, March 23.—At about 4 o'clock this morning a boiler in the Union Pacific Company's rolling mill at this place exploded with terrible force, completely wrecking the south half of the mill. Four men were instantly killed and ten others wounded seriously. The explosion occurred after the night hands had gone home and before the morning hands came in, so that less than twenty men were in the mill at the time, nearly every one of whom was either killed or wounded. The boiler was carried through the stone wall of the mill and out a quarter of a mile on the prairie. The following is a list of the killed: Richard Reilly, Harry Miner, James Powers, and William Wardell. Wounded seriously: Michael Buckley, James Craven, George Shanessy, Robert McLean, and W. A. Thomas. Four others were slightly wounded. One of the wounded men, Michael Buckley, has since died, and two others will probably die. All of the killed had families here in Laramie. The wounded have been taken to the Sisters' Hospital here. The damage done to the mill is estimated at $15,000. The cause of the explosion is not known.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 23.—This morning Special Agent Starretts arrested James L. Benedict, aged eighteen years, a mail-carrier between South Norwalk and Norwalk, for robbing the mails. There were found upon his person forty letters, which he had stolen and opened on Wednesday night and this morning. Two decoy packages of jewelry were also found on him, together with a money-order for $40. He was brought to this city and taken before United States Commissioner Platt, who heard the testimony of Starretts and continued the case until next Tuesday. Benedict went to jail pending the further hearing. He lives a few miles out of South Norwalk, on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and it is suspected he abstracted the letters while passing to and from his home to South Norwalk. His peculations date back to last Christmas.

MR. PIERREPONT'S EXPLANATION.

HOW HIS CIRCULAR LETTER GOT INTO PRINT—A STATEMENT SERIOUSLY REFLECTING UPON GEN. BABCOCK.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Attorney General Pierrepont spent three hours to-day in attempting to satisfy the curiosity of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of Executive interference with the late "crooked whisky" trials in the West. Naturally, the examination covered a great deal of matter which has altogether lost the interest of freshness or novelty. The committee manifested the most interest in the Attorney General's famous circular letter to the District Attorneys of St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, which received the popular interpretation of being designed to discourage prosecutions of the Whisky Ring conspirators. Mr. Pierrepont's account of it is, that the President was very much disturbed at the constant receipt of newspaper slips and letters and personal statements, giving information of attempts on the part of the Government officials in those three cities to compromise fraud on the revenue, and that the President spoke to him on five or six different occasions, expressing his fear that such things, if allowed, would bring scandal on the Administration. Mr. Pierrepont himself was rather inclined to treat these statements as exaggerations, and did not believe that the District Attorneys, or the special counsel of the Government would be guilty of anything improper in the matter. He had, therefore, rather warded off the President's advances, until finally the President suggested that the Attorney General had better write to the District Attorneys on the subject. Mr. Pierrepont had, therefore, prepared and forwarded the letter, couched (as he said) in terms that were rather tame. Nobody had made or suggested a draught of this letter, and he had not submitted it to the President. In fact, the President knew nothing of it for three or four days afterward, when he asked Mr. Pierrepont whether he had taken any action in the matter, and then he told him he had written this letter, and he sent him a copy of it. A couple of days afterward, on the discovery that the letter had been published in the Chicago papers on the 1st of February, himself and Mr. Bristow expressed great indignation in the presence of the President at the gross impropriety of giving publicity to it, and then the President, who did not manifest any feeling whatever on the subject, remarked that he had never read the letter. Mr. Pierrepont further stated that Gen. Babcock admitted to him, on the 3d of March, that he was instrumental in giving publicity to the letter, and defended himself on the ground that they were trying to drown him—to destroy him—and that he had the right to defend himself. He [Mr. Pierrepont] called the President's attention next day to Babcock's admission. The committee wanted to know why Babcock did not call for a court of inquiry to ascertain whether he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; whether he was still Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, &c.; but Mr. Pierrepont was unable to give any information on those points. His examination is to be continued next Monday.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE CASE OF GEORGE F. SEWARD—THE UTAH CONTEST—SILVER—THE TARIFF—INDICTMENT OF KILBOURN.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President sent a Message to the House to-day in reply to a resolution asking for information in relation to the charges made against George F. Seward, late Consul General at Shanghai, but now Minister to China, the charges having been made and embodied in the report of the Treasury Department by D. B. R. Keim, who as a Treasury Agent has examined Consular affairs in China. A letter from the Secretary of State is inclosed, in which he says that no knowledge had come to the department, nor is any believed to exist, directly or indirectly tending in any manner to support the truth of Mr. Keim's charges. The correspondence shows that Mr. Seward wrote a long letter in vindication of his official course, and that under date of September, 1871, Assistant Secretary of State Davis informed Mr. Seward that his statement was entirely satisfactory, and fully confirmed the good opinion the department had always entertained of him.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day heard Mr. Baskin, of Salt Lake City, the contestant for Delegate Cannon's seat in the House, in advocacy of Senator Christiancy's bill to regulate the elective franchise in Utah. He quoted from sermons of Brigham Young to show that the latter authorized and apologized for murder in the interest of the Church of the Latter-day Saints. This brought Mr. Cannon to his feet, and a lively colloquy ensued between them, which was checked by order of the Chairman. Mr. Cannon subsequently made a closing argument against the bill, and the committee will now consider and report upon it at an early day.

The only changes made to-day in the Morrison Tariff bill by the Committee of Ways and Means were as follows: On tobacco, 40 cents per pound, the duty now being 35 cents, and on cigars $3 50 per pound, the present duty being $2 50 per pound, with an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. Cigarettes are to pay $2 per pound.

The Treasury Department to-day received a telegram from London giving the price of silver at 52½ pence, British standard, corresponding with 103½ cents per ounce, United States standard, making a dollar in silver coin worth 83 2-10 cents in gold.

The Grand Jury have agreed upon an indictment in the case of Hallet Kilbourn for refusing to answer a question as to the real estate pool before the Select Committee of the House.

THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL EFFORTS

A CARD FROM MRS. SHERWOOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The ladies of the Dramatic Committee of the Women's Centennial Fund regret extremely that many persons rightly entitled to seats were unable to obtain them in the Union League Theatre on the evening of March 21. The ladies were careful not to sell more seats than the theatre would hold, but they are credibly informed that more than a hundred persons forced themselves in, and thus deprived the owners of tickets of their rightful places. The ladies have taken every precaution that this shall not happen again.

Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD, for the committee.

THE ART EXHIBITION AND WHERE ARTICLES SHOULD BE SENT.

The Committee on Art and Industrial Exhibits of the Women's Centennial Union desire to urge upon the women artists and artisans of New-York City and State the importance of sending to them at once, for inspection and approval, such specimens of their work as may be suitable for exhibition in the Women's Pavilion at Philadelphia and creditable to the women of our State. Works of decorative art, such as wood-carving, panel and porcelain painting, etching and engraving, artistic embroidery and lace work, are specially desired, as well as inventions and patents of all kinds. Blank forms, to be filled and returned by intending exhibitors, together with any further information that may be desired, can be obtained at Chickering Hall and also at the Ladies' Art Association, No. 896 Broadway. Contributors will please send their exhibits with as little delay as possible to the general receiving-room, Chickering Hall, where they will be taken charge of by the committee, who will defray all further expenses on those articles which they accept. Nothing will be received later than April 25.

Mrs. H. E. PELLEW,
Chairman of Committee on Exhibits.
Mrs. H. PETERS GRAY,
President Ladies' Art Association.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Caledonia stock was to-day issued in new shares at the rate of five shares of the new stock to one of the old. The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 85½; California, 88¼; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 64¾; Chollar, 123; Savage, 18¼; Imperial, 15¾; Mexican, 35¾; Gould & Curry, 21; Best & Belcher, 58¾; Hale & Norcross, 63; Crown Point, 25½; Yellow Jacket, 36½; Empire, 9½; Alpha, 47¾; Belcher, 35¾; Confidence, 29; Sierra Nevada, 23¼; Exchequer, 20¼; Overman, 85. Justice, 27¾; Caledonia, new stock, 14½.

CUBA.

THE CAPTURE OF THE URUGUAY.

THE VESSEL LOADED WITH MUNITIONS OF WAR—RECENT SKIRMISHES WITH THE INSURGENTS — THE "NANIGOS" — A STRANGE FORM OF WORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 16, 1876.

The news which arrived yesterday of the capture by the Spanish man-of-war Hernan Cortes of the filibuster steamer Octavia, or Uruguay, has been received here with great satisfaction. The information comes by telegraph from the Commandant of Marine at Porto Rico, and fuller details of the capture are anxiously awaited. It is known that about the 1st of this month Quesada, with a number of other adventurers and a considerable quantity of war stores, left New-York, with the apparent intention of reaching Cuba, and it is not yet known if he has been captured on the Uruguay or not. When this vessel was recently at St. Thomas it was known that she had on board a cargo of some two hundred and forty-three kegs of powder, forty-eight cases cartridges, 1,000 muskets, twenty-four revolvers, twelve boxes of grenades, two cannon, and 150 carbines, and it is supposed this same cargo has been captured. The capture was effected on the small island known in Spanish as "Culebra," or Snake Island, situated about five miles west of Porto Rico, but no particulars are furnished whether the steamer had landed an expedition or had touched to take one on board, or had even intended an attempt upon Porto Rico. The dispatch only states that the Uruguay, with munitions of war on board for the insurgents in this island, had been captured by the Hernan Cortes in the waters of Culebra Island and taken into Porto Rico. It is conjectured that the capture may have been effected by surprise, as the boilers of the Hernan Cortes have been in such bad condition for some time that it would have been impossible to get up steam enough to catch the Uruguay at sea. It is to be hoped that this capture will not give rise to a repetition of the Virginius affair.

INSURGENT MOVEMENTS.

Regarding insurrectionary news, the last review published by the *Diario* for the Spanish mail states that the beating given by the Captain General to the nucleus of the insurgent forces, commanded by Maximo Gomez, has produced a noticeable dispersion among their ranks and caused all their plans of sack and rapine to fail, obliging them to retreat again to their haunts in the Sancti Spiritus Mountains. Since then the Government troops have closely pursued the insurgents throughout all the districts of the Villas, and had a number of minor encounters. On the 7th the Alba de Tormes Regiment dispersed an insurgent band near Pozo Cerrado, some 200 infantry, killing one of them, wounding many, and capturing a quantity of their effects. On the 9th the column commanded by Major Canellos had an action at a place between Caoba and Santo Domingo dela Cabrada, with an insurgent body of more than three hundred and fifty men, horse and foot, commanded by Harry Reeves and Cecilio Gonzales, with a loss to the insurgents of six killed, and a number of wounded whom they carried off. The Spaniards lost two killed and six wounded. The same day a detachmen of the Reina Regiment and Sagua guerrillas found the encampment of the insurgent band headed by Durau, which precipitately fled on the approach of the Spanish troops, leaving eighteen horses and two prisoners in their hands. The Baza and Tarragona Battalions, during their combined operations, between the 2d and 9th inst., throughout the districts of Manicaragua and Seibabo, had an engagement on the 8th at the Peudejal with an insurgent band of some two hundred or three hundred men, who rapidly disbanded almost before the fight had begun, leaving in possession of the Spaniards thirty horses and two mules. The last advices from the Central Department, which are to the 11th, are that the General commanding, Esponda, had left for operations with all his troops. At Puerto Principe, the capital of the department, the news of the victories in Spain over the Carlists, and termination of the civil war, had been celebrated on the 6th by the public distribution of over four thousand rations to the poor of the city. This will give an idea of the misery prevailing in that department.

THE NANIGOS AND THEIR STRANGE RITES.

The "Nañigo" is a designation that has been applied for years to the negro and mulatto "rough" of this and other cities in the island, who is generally a "negro criollo," or one born here, of abandoned habits, and criminal instincts. Havana is credited with having a secret society of these Nañigos, bound together by the most solemn vows and mysteries, which partake in their character of the disgusting practices and abominations of the Voudoo societies in the Southern States and the superstitious and fetish cult of the African Obi religion. Last Sunday night the Police of this city made a descent upon a house in Fundicion street, where it was supposed a party of Nañigos had assembled. The few officers who first entered were set upon by a multitude of negroes, mulattoes, and a few whites, and one of them received a severe blow upon the wrist, but a few shots fired in the air as a signal served to bring in the extra forces of the "Orden Publico" stationed at hand to act in case of need, and the whole assemblage surrendered at once. It was found to comprise 153 persons in all, including negroes, mulattoes, a few white men, and fifteen women of both colors. The object of the meeting it seems was to celebrate the fête known by the Nañigos as the *Sacrificeo*, as in an inner room was found a freshly killed cock, with signs of its blood having been drunk, as is customary on such occasions. In one corner of the room were found a number of yellow crosses, upon which those who are designated by lot to sacrifice the first human being they meet in the street, are supposed to take their oaths. A table representing an altar was also found, upon which was a crucifix with two wounds represented in the back of the figure of Jesus, indicating the place where the sacrificial blow should be struck. This crucifix has since been sent by the Chief of Police to the Bishop. The strict search which was made brought to light fourteen African kettle-drums, seven complete disguises, five gourds, another African musical instrument, and a quantity of curtains, pieces of colored cloth, &c. The following day a number of persons were arrested at the public slaughter-house, and this circumstance gave rise to a story that the meat had been poisoned by the Nañigos for revenge. This alarming report circulated swiftly, and there were but few households in Havana on Tuesday where meat was eaten. This report was so general that the Alcalde Corregidor was obliged to publish an official denial and order a strict examination to be made into the source of the rumor.

EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S PLEDGE OF HIS PRIVATE FORTUNE.

A telegram from Fort Wayne, Ind., to the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following as the substance of a statement made on the 21st inst. by Mr. Charles McCulloch, of Fort Wayne, son of ex-Secretary McCulloch: "When the house of Jay Cooke & Co. failed, the London firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. owed the Government about $1,000,000. After the failure creditors began flocking in with claims, and a legal squabble ensued as to whether the Government or private creditors had a prior claim on the assets of the firm. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the Government about three weeks since. When the failure took place, in 1873, Mr. McCulloch was *en route* to this country. When he reached New-York he was informed of the failure, and at once turned over to the Government all the accounts of his London firm against Jay Cooke & Co., also a large amount of railroad iron purchased by them in London for the American market, and also gave a pledge of his entire personal estate to secure the Government. Mr. McCulloch claims, however, that the amount derived under the decree of the Supreme Court from the estates of Jay Cooke & Co., and from the sale of the railroad iron above mentioned, will entirely reimburse the Government for its losses by Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and that there will be no necessity for his father to surrender his personal estate."

A HEAVY BUSINESS.

During the week ending March 18 the Messrs. Fairbanks shipped from their factory for orders over one thousand scales, and were then nearly four thousand scales behind their orders. Their business is in excess of any previous year.—*New-York Tribune, March 22.*

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," &c., &c.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine or be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (postpaid) to any address on receipt of $1 50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Notice.

The OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION will be published May 1. No advertisements for the first edition of the several parts can be received later than April 16.

Those desiring advertising space in the Official Catalogue should make immediate application to the undersigned, sole advertising agents for this publication.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* No. 37 Park row, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the work of the Syracuse Convention; the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention; the progress of Legislation and Investigation at Washington; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; the Farmers' Club; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Dyeing and Cleaning at the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices: No. 98 Duane st., No. 752 Broadway, No. 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-seven years.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots, shoes, gaiters, and india-rubbers. All styles. Moderate prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Diseased Excretions of the Mouth, which produce decayed teeth and fœtid breath, are instantly corrected by the use of MILK OF MAGNESIA.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers, &c.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

GRANGER—HOFFMAN.—On Tuesday, March 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jersey City, by Rev. John Chamberlain, JOHN TYLESTON GRANGER to CARRA S., daughter of John B. Hoffman, Esq.

☞ Council Bluffs, Iowa, papers please copy.

SMITH—LA MONT.—On Wednesday morning, March 22, 1876, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. James Otis Denniston, assisted by Rev. James Demarest, Jr., Geo. JOSEPH S. SMITH to Miss KATE LA MONT, of Kingston, N. Y.

DIED.

BEDFORD.—In London, England, March 4, EDWARD BEDFORD, and March 5, MARY ANN, his wife, parents of Alfred Bedford, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DANFORTH.—At 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, March 22, CHARLES DANFORTH, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, corner Market and Church sts., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train via Erie Railway leaves foot of Chambers st. at 12 M.

DICKERSON.—At Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, 21st inst., Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, D. D.

☞ Pittsburg (Penn.) and Wilmington (Del.) papers please copy.

EMMONS.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Thursday, March 23, JOHN A. EMMONS, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Sunday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GOODRICH.—On Wednesday, March 22, in Cairo, Ill., MILAN B. GOODRICH, of pneumonia.

Remains will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment.

GRYMES.—EDWARD J. GRYMES, Esq., at his son's residence, in Philadelphia, on the 21st, from pneumonia, in his 56th year.

Deceased was son to the late celebrated Dr. E. J. Grymes, of Dublin. It is but four months since his gifted and devoted wife died from the same disease. His remains will be buried from the Church of St. Vincent, of which he was a founder, this morning, at 10 o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. *Requiescant in pace.*

HANCE.—On Wednesday, March 22, WILLIAM HANCE, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Bordentown, N. J., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HERRING.—At Brimfield, Mass., March 22, WILLIAM D., eldest son of Silas C. Herring, of this City, aged 43 years.

Funeral services will take place at Brimfield Saturday.

HOBBY.—Of pneumonia, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 22, SARAH THOMAS, wife of Joseph H. Hobby, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 St. Mark's av., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HULL.—In Baltimore, on the 22d inst., of pneumonia, JANE, wife of George L. Hull, of Morristown, N. J., and daughter of Hon. Samuel A. Foot, of Geneva, N. Y.

Funeral at Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

JAMES.—On Wednesday, March 22, Mrs. ELIZABETH JAMES, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAIGHT.—On Thursday, March 23, in the 64th year of her age, CAROLINE C., widow of William E. Laight, and daughter of the late Henry A. Coster.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday afternoon, 25th inst., at Grace Church, at 3 o'clock.

LITTLE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on 22d inst., ISABEL, daughter of Thomas and Alletta Little.

Funeral at M. E. Church, Mount Vernon, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Forty-second street Depot at 12 M.

LOWNDS.—At Stamford, Conn., March 22, JULIA D., only daughter of George L. Lownds, aged 33 years.

Funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Friday, the 24th, at 2 P. M.

MACY.—Third month, 22d, 1876, CHARLES W., son of Silvenus J. Macy, in the 21st year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, William H. Macy, No. 49 East 21st st., on Sixth day morning at 10 o'clock.

RICHARDS.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 22, SARAH DELANO, wife of Peter Richards and daughter of the late Gen. J. G. Swift.

Funeral at Geneva, on Friday, the 24th, at 4 P. M.

RYER.—At Yonkers, Central av., March 21, EDWARD B. RYER, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, March 26, Sunday, 3 P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock train from 30th st., New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, at Yonkers.

SKIDMORE.—On Wednesday evening, March 22, at his residence, No. 36 Clinton place, WILLIAM B. SKIDMORE, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, on 7th av., near 14th st., on Saturday morning, March 25, at 10:30 o'clock.

STARR.—At Danbury, Conn., March 23, JOHN B. STARR, aged 31 years.

Funeral Saturday, March 25, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, Charles F. Starr.

TORREY.—Suddenly, at Lakeville, Conn., on Thursday, 23d March, GEORGE COGGILL, only son of Samuel W. and Catharine M. Torrey.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. Henry Coggill, No. 738 Lexington av., on Saturday morning, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, EMILY GERTRUDE, wife of Theodore S. Weeks, and daughter of Rev. Samuel W. King.

Funeral services at the Greene Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, east of Tompkins av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

WELSH.—At Aiken, S. C., March 22, GEORGE W. WELSH, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 26, at 2 P. M., from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., near 6th av.

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of the Vestry of Grace Church, New-York, on Tuesday, March 21, 1876, convened at the vestry rooms, held to express their unfeigned sorrow in the loss sustained by them and by the church in the death of their most excellent friend and associate, BENJAMIN AYMAR, the Senior Warden of the parish, it was unanimously resolved that the following be entered upon the minutes of the Vestry, and a copy sent by the Clerk to the family of their lamented associate:

Minute.

The Vestry of Grace Church assembled in the place where for many years they have had the punctual attendance, wise counsel, and cordial co-operation of their late Senior Warden, find themselves painfully oppressed by his absence from among them, and would record on their minutes some expression of their sense of the irreparable loss they have sustained in the decease of their beloved and venerable friend.

Full of years and of every manly and Christian virtue, he is called to the reward promised to the good and true.

To attempt an enumeration of his rare excellences, his unswerving devotion to duty, his unerring judgment and discretion, his wise liberality, gentle and courteous sympathies and intercourse would be alike vain and unnecessary. These are written on the hearts of all who knew him. The church to which he so lovingly attached himself, and Christianity itself, are elevated and strengthened by his pure, consistent, and shining example. As in his life, so in his last hours, he was guided, influenced, and upheld by an unwavering faith and an allegiance to the religion he so ardently embraced—leading him when in health to every service of the Church and to his Lord's table, and comforting him in his latest hour with the blessed assurance that he had endeavored to follow his Master's will and keep His commandments.

The Vestry would offer their faithful and affectionate sympathy and condolence to his afflicted family, and earnestly hope that in the beautiful life now closed, and which was so mercifully prolonged, and in the faultless memory their venerable parent has bequeathed to them, they may, when the severity of their bereavement has yielded, find a true and enduring solace.

Attest: LLOYD W. WELLS,
Clerk of the Vestry of Grace Church.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY,
HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock, EVERY DAY.

WOMEN'S MEETING, from 1 to 1:45, in Fourth Avenue Hall.

AFTERNOON SERVICE at 4 o'clock, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

Tickets for AFTERNOON FREE upon application.

EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall, and OVERFLOW MEETING at same hour in Fourth Avenue Hall.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock

No service at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

SERVICES MOODY AND SANKEY.

Any person desirous of contributing toward the expenses of these meetings may send the same to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 25, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Abyssinia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The direct mail for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 15.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale oils." Sold in capsuled imperial half pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

GEORGE AND ABBY, THE ADOPTED children of Capt. Morton, (who, with his wife and First Mate, was lost in the Frank Clarke, off Barnegat, on Friday night last,) are at the Sailors' Home, No. 190 Cherry st., where they have been temporarily cared for. They are without means or near relatives. Their case appeals to the consideration of the charitable. A subscription for their relief has been opened at the office of B. F. Metcalfe & Co., consignees of the lost vessel, No. 120 Front st.

SAMUEL H. HALL,
Corresponding Secretary,
AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, Rooms No. 80 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1876.

A LIFE PICTURE OF STARTLING ROMANCE at American Academies is eloquently drawn in

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N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-MORROW,
(SATURDAY.)
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway,
Will publish on Saturday:

I.

A new volume of the "International Scientific Series." ANIMAL PARASITES AND MESSMATES. By P. J. VAN BENEDEN, Professor at the University of Louvain. With 83 Illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 50.

II.

MEMOIR AND CORRESPONDENCE OF CAROLINE HERSCHEL. By Mrs. JOHN HERSCHEL. With Portrait. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 75.

III.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. By WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, President of the New-York Neurological Society, &c., &c. Sixth edition. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $6; sheep, $7.

IV.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By CHARLES DICKENS. Household Edition. Price, in paper covers, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25.

V.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE. A short history of natural science, and the progress of discovery, from the time of the Greeks to the present day, for scholars and young persons. By ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $2.

VI.

A HAND-BOOK OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES. Translated from the German by W. COLLETT-SANDARS. 1 vol., 8vo. With 639 Illustrations. Price, $6.

VII.

THE FIRST GERMAN READER, containing the story of Cinderella, with translations and vocabularies. A modification of Marcel's Method. By CHARLES F. KROEH, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages at the Stevens Institute. 1 vol., 12mo. 40 cents.

VIII.

ELEMENTARY GERMAN COURSE. By ADAM B. SCHULTZ, Teacher of German in the public schools of the City of New-York, and instructor of French in the Evening High School. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

Either of the above sent free by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of price.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

The first number, just ready, of the new magazine, RECORD OF THE YEAR, contains a large, superbly executed steel portrait of the late W. B. Astor, "the richest man in America," together with an interesting history of the family, its wealth, &c. Thousands and thousands are being sold. Price 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
New-York.

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G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
New-York.

"PUNCH, BROTHERS, PUNCH," THE famous horse-car song of Mark Twain, set to appropriate music, 30c.; also, just out, Gus. Phillips' songs, "Little Old Cottage Gate" and "Susannah McManus," 40c. ea.; Keen's "Maggie Darling, Kissing Me," 30c.; Thomas' "Haunting Eyes" and "Must We Then Meet As Strangers?" 40c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

The first number, just ready, of the new magazine, RECORD OF THE YEAR, contains a large, superbly executed steel portrait of the late W. B. Astor, "the richest man in America," together with an interesting history of the family, its wealth, &c. Thousands and thousands are being sold. Price 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT Republican Central Committee called for FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, is postponed until next week. Due notice of the time and place will be given through the press. By order,

S. N. LECOMTE, Chairman.

H. C. ATWOOD, Secretary.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 935 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,953 head, or 409 cars, of which 275 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 344 cars for the same time last week, and 574 cars for the same time last year; no market to-day; no sales since yesterday's report; fresh arrivals were through consignments; yards are bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,200 head, against 11,000 head for the same time last week, and 10,600 head for the same time last year; sales to-day only two cars of Sheep, for Eastern trade, on private terms, leaving the yards, except ten cars of through stock consigned to Brighton butcher market, bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,900 head, against 10,200 head for the same time last week, and 10,300 head for the same time last year; market slow; sales one car heavy Hogs, medium weight and quality, at $8 85; two cars selected Singers at $8 75; one car Texas Hogs at $8; about two cars remaining on the market unsold.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; good demand and prices a shade better; Feeders, $4@$4 25; good shipping Cattle, $4 25@$4 87½; choice, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6; shipments, 5,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; active and lower; light Bacon grades, $7 90@$8 10; packing grades, $8@$8 15, generally $8 10; shippers, $8 10@$8 50; Philadelphias, $8 75@$9; shipments, 3,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; active and firm; good to choice, $5@$5 65.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat irregular, but in the main lower at the opening, but closed firm; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 02, spot; $1 02½, April; sales at $1 06¼@$1 07¼, May; closed at $1 07⅛, May; No. 3 do., 90c.; rejected, 79c.@79½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 45⅜c.@45½c., spot; fresh, 46¼c., bid, spot; 46c., bid, April; 48⅜c. bid, May; new rejected, 40¼c.@40½c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 32⅝c.@32¾c., spot; 32½c., April; 34⅜c., May. Barley quiet and weak, at 57c.@60c. spot; 56½c., April; 57½c., May. Rye scarce and firm, at 65½c. Pork generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher, at $22 35 spot, $22 37½@$22 40, April; $22 67½@$22 70, May; $22 95, June. Lard—Demand active and prices have advanced; $13 85, spot; $13 85@$13 87½, April; $14 05@$14 07½, May; $14 25, June. Bulk Meats steady, with a fair demand. Whisky in good demand at full prices; sales at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat firmer at $1 02⅞, April; $1 07⅜, May. Corn excited and higher at 46⅛c.@46¼c., April; 49¼c., May. Oats firmer at 33c., April; 34¾c., May. Pork strong and higher at $22 45, cash; $22 52½, April; $22 85, May. Lard higher at $13 92½, April; $14 10, May.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Receipts—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Flour quiet; firm. Wheat quiet; steady; sales, 1,200 bushels White, sample, $1 29; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 29; 1,800 bushels Wisconsin at $1 30, and a small parcel of White at $1 40. Corn quiet; sales, 7 cars of new at 58c. on track, and 2 cars old No. 2 Mixed Western, in store, at 65c. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Seeds firm at $10 for medium Clover; $10 50 for large Clover, and $2 65@$2 80 for Timothy. Pork dull at $23 25 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c. Highwines higher; $1 10 asked for City made.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat quiet, but firm; sales at $1 15@$1 30. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 49c.@50c. Oats quiet, but firm, at 37c.@43c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 12; Iowa, 55c. Rye inactive, lower, at 72c.@73c. Pork quiet, but firm; held at $23 12½@$23 25. Lard—Demand active and prices have advanced; Steam, 13¾c., cash and buyer or seller March; 13⅞c., buyer April; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats quiet, but steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 08@$12 10; Clear Sides, $12 37½. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 05. Butter firm and unchanged. Hogs quiet, but steady; common to good light, $7 60@$8 25; fair to medium heavy, $8 35@$8 65; few good heavy at $9@$9 15; receipts, 1,530 head; shipments, 389 head. Freights unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50@$1 50½; No. 3 do., $1 35. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 43¾c.@44¼c., cash; 43⅞c.@44c., April; 44¾c.@45c., May. Oats higher; No. 2, 35c., cash; 34¾c. bid, March. Barley steady, unchanged. Rye inactive; 64½c. bid. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Pork firm, unchanged. Bulk Meats inactive; Clear Rib Sides at Davenport, $11 90; Clear Sides at Hannibal, $12 25. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard firmer at 13½c.@13¾c. Live Hogs firm and unchanged. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,260 head of Hogs, 985 head of Cattle.

TOLEDO, March 23.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Michigan held at $1 14; $1 13 bid; Extra do., $1 37; Amber Michigan, spot and April, $1 26; May, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 04½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28¼. Corn steady, with a fair demand; High Mixed held at 51c.; 50½c., bid; April, 51¼c.; May and June, 51½c.; Low do. Kansas, spot and April, 51c.; do. Wabash, 50½c.; no grade, 48½c.; do. Dayton and Michigan, 40c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 35½c.; White, 39½c. Clover-seed, $9 60. Receipts, 100 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn; shipments, 200 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 12; Lard do., $1 19½; No. 2 do., $1 04¼; April, $1 04½; May, $1 09¼; No. 3 do., 92½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 46c. Oats firmer; No. 2, at 35c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 Spring, in store, 93c.; March, 95c.; No. 3 do., fresh, 53c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 71⅝c. Provisions entirely nominal and a shade easier. Mess Pork, $22 50. Hogs firm; Dressed nominally $9 25@$9 30. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Butter improving; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 38c.@40c.; do. do. Firsts, 28c.@32c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 25c.@26c.; Rolls, Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 21c.@24c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 14c.; do. prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western fine, 12½c.@13c. Eggs in better demand; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 16c.; Western do., 16c. Stocks steady; Pennsylvania 6s, third issue, 112¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 20⅝; Reading Railroad, 50⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56½. Gold, 114.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 15@$1 30. Corn quiet but firm at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet but steady at 37c.@40c. Rye dull at 75c. Provisions stronger. Pork, $23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c., Clear Rib Sides, $12 20; Clear Sides, $12 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $13 12½; Clear Sides, $13 50. Hams, Sugar-cured, 14¼c.@14¾c. Lard, tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 05. Bagging quiet but steady at 12c.@13c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—Bran weaker at 70c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Markets for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 56 for bank; Gold, 114¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 37½c. Resin strong at $1 55 for strained. Tar steady at $1 60.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—Cotton strong; demand d; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordi- y, 10½c.; net receipts, 3,649 bales; gross, 4,111 es; exports, to Great Britain, 3,563 bales; to the tinent, 98 bales; coastwise, 1,903 bales; sales, 00 bales; stock, 275,057 bales.

AVANNAH, March 23.—Cotton firm; Middling, c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; receipts, 388 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 962 s; to France, 3,718 bales; Continent, 1,563 s; coastwise, 888 bales; sales, 471 bales; stock, 99 bales.

OBILE, March 23.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13c.; Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, bales; exports, coastwise, 1,289 bales; sales, bales; stock, 52,226 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

NDON, March 23—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of ank of England to-day fixed the minimum rate of unt at 3½ ₱ cent. United States Bonds, 10-40s, rie Railway shares, 19⅛.

M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has in- d £727,000 during the past week.

P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England e to liability, which last week was 42 ₱ cent., is 5½ ₱ cent. The rate of discount in the open t for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜ ₱ cent., is¼@⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16 for money, and 94½ for ount. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108; 10-40s, New 5s, 106. Erie Railway shares, 18½.

P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank and on balance to-day is £154,000.

KFORT, March 23.—United States Bonds, New ½.

March 23—4:30 P. M.—Exchange on London, c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 97½c. The the Bank of France has increased 28,998,000 ring the past week.

POOL, March 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The is firm; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling 6 13-16d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 speculation and export; receipts, 5,100 bales, 500 bales are American. Futures weaker; t last night's prices. The market is quiet. Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June delivery, at 6 21-31d.

—Cotton—Futures firmer; sales of Middling Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per 21-32d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at do. do., May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. and July delivery, at 6 11-16d.

M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,600 bales rican.

M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low clause, shipped March and April, (per sail,) 6d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at

M.—Cotton—Futures quieter; sales of Mid- nds, Low Middling clause, June and July de- ¾d.; also, sales of the same at 6 23-32d. —Lard, 63s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱

March 23—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, -Linseed Cake, £10 10s. ₱ ton. Common 5s. 3d.

, March 23.—Petroleum, 30¾f. for fine Pale

EAL ESTATE MARKET.

owing business was transacted at the esterday, Thursday, March 23:

. Scott, by order of the Supreme Court re, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold brown-stone-front store and dwelling, y 66, situate on Second avenue, west north of Fifty-fifth street, for $10,660, Seibert, wife of the plaintiff in the Under a similar court decree, A. win, Esq., Referee, the same auctioneer premises No. 245 Elizabeth street, west n Prince and Houston streets, embrac- y 92, with a three-story brick house in front, a two-story brick building in rear, and a smoke-house, with ice-house thereon, for $10,608, the purchaser being Charles A. Cragin, a plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, T. M. Adams, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 20 by 100, on West Sixty-third street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $4,500, to J. C. Brown, and two lots, same size, on the same street, north side, 390 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $4,400 each, to the same purchaser.

James L. Wells, at public auction, by order of the heirs of George Bender, deceased, disposed of the leasehold premises No. 240 Third street, south side, between Avenues B and C, embracing a lot 24.7 feet by half the block, with two four-story brick tenement-houses thereon, for $3,875, the purchaser being Andrius Kissel. The lease is dated Nov. 1, 1864, for a term of twenty-one years, with renewal, the present ground rent being $225 per annum.

M. A. T. Lynch, at a partition sale, sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 100 feet, No. 674 Warren street, Brooklyn, for $4,200, to H. D. Finn. The following New-York property was knocked down at the same auction, at the prices noted, but not sold: One five-story brick store and lot, No. 66 Catharine street, $18,500; one three-story and basement brick building and lot, No. 56 Oak street, $7,200, and one four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 305 West Twenty-ninth street, $17,250.

The legal sale by H. W. Coates of two houses and lots on Second avenue, north of Forty-fifth street, was adjourned to April 6, and the legal sale by A. H. Muller & Son, on East Seventy-fourth street, west of Second avenue, to the same date.

The remaining auctions announced for the day were erroneously noticed, they taking place to-day. The list of to-day's sales will be found correct. Through an unfortunate mistake in the make-up of Monday's announcements, the sales for Thursday and Friday of this week were all wrongly placed.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to take place at the Exchange to-day are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 26.4 by 100.5, on East Forty-fourth street, north side, 196 feet east of Second avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with plot 45.10 by 65, on Avenue C, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, and one house, with lot 23 by 68.9, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 65 feet west of Avenue C.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 140, on Fifth avenue, south side, 50.8 feet north of Eighty-seventh street, with perpetual right of way over open lot, 10 by 160.8, in rear, fronting on Eighty-seventh street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of four lots, together in size 50 by 204.4, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-seventh street, 45 feet east of Madison avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 72.2 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 30 by 92, on West Sixteenth street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26 by 100.5, on West Forty-third street, south side, 140 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By B. Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 80, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 18 feet west of Madison avenue.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward W. Schell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50.8 by 113.3 by 50 by 121.8, on St. Nicholas avenue, west side, 50.7 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first street, and a plot, 50.8 by 135.4 by 50 by 143.9, on the same avenue, east side, 364.7 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first street.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

NEW-YORK.

By George H. Scott.

1 four-story brown-stone front store, dwelling and lot, 2d av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 55th st., lot 20x66	$10,660
1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 two-story brick house, (rear,) 1 smoke-house and ice-house and lot, No. 245 Elizabeth st., w. s., between Prince and Houston sts., lot 25x92	10,608

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 lot, West 63d st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5	$4,500
2 lots, West 63d st., n. s., 390 ft. w. of 9th av., each 20x100.5, $4,400 each	8,800

By James L. Wells.

2 four-story brick tenement-houses and lease of lot No. 240 3d st., s. s., between Avenues B and C, lot 27.4x½ block; lease dated Nov. 1, 1864; term 21 years, with renewal; ground rent $225 per annum	$3,875

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

By M. A. J. Lynch.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 674 Warren st., lot 20x100	$4,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 22.

Mott av., corner of 165th st., 265.2x189, 23d Ward; Samuel A. Lewis, Executor, to Joseph Bach	nom.
Same property; Samuel A. Lewis to same	nom.
55th st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5; Nathaniel Burchill and wife to Charles E. Lansing	$5,500
53d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Catherine O. H. Cocoran and husband to Henry Immen	16,000
22d st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x98.9; Charles Hamberger and wife to Anna Breitenstein	22,500
8th av., w. corner of 91st and 92d sts., 268.11 x irregular; Rosalie Heiser to Daniel Stearns and others	50,000
Bleecker st., e. s., No. 249, 52.3½ ft. s. of Cornelia st., 15.8¼x66; James McKinley and wife to Eliza A. Wright	10,500
20th st., n. s., 53.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 21.6x63.4; Samuel Moore and wife to Henry O'Neill	25,000
53d st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; William H. Adams and wife to Herman Friedlander	nom.
Stanton st., n. s., No. 10, 25x100, (3-5 part of;) Susan M. Knapp to Henry F. Knapp	nom.
21st st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x92; Henry C. Hoerle to Maria J. Keller	3,000
21st st., s. s., same property; Maria J. Keller to Margaret Hoerle	3,000
117th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th av., 100x100.11; Louis F. Therasson and wife to Harry W. Huntington	10,000
Orchard st., e. s., 171.11 ft. e. of Canal, 25.1x87.6; Joseph Green and wife to Wolf Boroscheck	6,000
3d av., w. s., 43.10 ft. n. of 48th st., 18.10x76; Thomas Gearty and wife to James Fay	16,000
59th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington av., 25x100.5; Mary A. O'Brien and husband to Oliver J. Johnson	40,500
Mulberry st., No. 141, 174.8 ft. s. of Grand st., 25x100.4; John Mahon and wife to William P. Parsons and others	15,000
53d st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.4; same to same	10,550
124th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th av., 37.6x100.11; Isaac Olmstead to David B. Olmstead	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

41st st., East, No. 51, 10 years; George Bliss to Thomas M. Taylor and others	$2,500
Lexington av., No. 723, 2 years; Anthony Ellis to L. Morgenthau	3,000
Canal st., Nos. 211 and 213, 3 years; Ann O'Donoughue to James O. Allen and others	3,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

NO. 21 WEST 49TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOCATED, finished, and arranged modern four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x60, lot 100 feet, for sale at a low figure. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURNISHED,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

NO. 716 MADISON AV.—HOUSE IS BUILT IN the very best manner; elegantly and completely finished; frescoed throughout; mirrors and cabinet-work by the best manufacturer in the City; will be sold for less than any house equal in finish and location in the City; or will be rented. Apply on premises.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale on this block, three brown-stone houses, 25 feet, 22 feet, and 20.10 feet respectively. These houses are in good order and can be bought low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
FOR SALE, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, THE EXTRA large English basement house No. 402 West 23d st., in perfect order; possession at once; house 25x60, and six stories. Apply to JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

$32,000.—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, close to 5th av., on Murray Hill; do., on 37th, 42d, 46th, 53d, and 56th sts.; $20,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, the four-story brown-stone house No. 45 East 25th st., near Madison square, 25x60 feet; well built and arranged and in perfect order; lot 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL close to 5th av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25x60 feet; price, including fixtures, $43,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY No. 60 Broadway, running through to New st., 35 feet on Broadway by 135 feet in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS—Several choice houses. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st.; one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, store-room, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PIECES OF improved and unimproved property at Riverdale, on the Hudson; this property can now be bought low, and as the Park Commissioners will lay out this district as a Park, it is now a good time to invest. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, Riverdale, or HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TWO MAGNIFICENT NEW DOUBLE mansions and grounds for sale or to let at decided bargains; one on Washington Heights, (City,) the other the superb Mount Elizabeth dwelling, in Paterson, N. J.; about thirty-five rooms each. For permits apply to A. H. EDINGER, No. 17 Nassau st.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and a half acres of ground, fine barn, beanery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., Astor House, New-York.

AT NORWALK, CONN.—AN ELEGANT MANsion, replete with all modern improvements, gas, &c., situated on high ground, containing about one acre of land, with fruit trees, barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to DUGRO & MOORE, No. 345 6th st.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FARM, DWELLING having every improvement, to exchange for paying, lightly-mortgaged Brooklyn dwelling or property. Full descriptions of only such noticed. J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE ON THE beach, near Seabright, N. J.
TO RENT—For the season or by the year, a beautiful place near Englewood, N. J. Apply to G. B. WALL, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 20.

SAW-MILL AND JOB SHOP—WITH WATER power, suitable for manufacturing; also house and lot for sale cheap. Address G. B. KEELER, Port Chester, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO HAVE A country residence nearer New-York, would exchange his place at Newport for one at Tarrytown, Englewood, or Morristown. Address W. B. C., No. 25 Broad st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT.—AT NEW-MILFORD, CONN., "HILLside," a plain, comfortable house, about one half mile from depot, commanding a fine view of the beautiful valley of the Housatonic and the village; the house is shaded by grand old maples; large yard and garden; will rent a fine orchard of choice fruit and furnish pasturage for cow; good accommodations for horses and carriages; no mosquitoes; a paradise for children; rent for the whole, $400; $300 without orchard and pasturage. Address or call upon EGBERT MARSH, Bridgeport, Conn.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO HIRE AN elegant and expensively-furnished large four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on West 14th st.; an owner in ill health will rent this elegant house at a very low rate to a responsible party; if used for boarders, must be first class; immediate possession if wanted. Seen by permit from this office only from 10 to 4. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED—THE four-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 417 West 22d st., a few doors below 9th av., and one block from the elevated railway station; house in good order; possession immediately; rent moderate. Apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st., second door east of 8th av.

RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDSON.—A COUNtry seat to rent for one or more years; the house, situated on high ground, near depot, commands a fine view of the river; has gas, and all modern improvements, and will be rented either furnished or unfurnished; large stable and out-buildings, and ten acres of ground, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Address T. N. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

THE FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT
NO. 127 WEST 22D ST.

In perfect order and replete with every improvement and convenience; must be seen to be appreciated; rent reasonable to first-class tenant; private family only. Apply on premises.

HANDSOME HOUSES—TEN ROOMS, ALL IMprovements and half an acre, near depot; rent, $325; large houses, $500. Also, a beautiful furnished house, all improvements, fine location. Send your address and I will call. Apply at Woglom's bookstore, No. 239 Greenwich st., near Barclay, or to ROBT. PEELE, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., containing 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; stable; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent, $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A NUMBER OF good houses at moderate rents, on the west side of town, principally between 8th and 9th avs. S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st., Second door east of 8th av.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FULL-SIZE house, with dining-room extension, to rent at an exceedingly low rent; location near 34th st. and 5th av.; fine paintings and books will be left in the house to a desirable party. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—IN A CHOICE LOCATION ON MURray Hill, a medium-sized four-story brown-stone dwelling, elegantly furnished, to a first-class private family of adults only; rent $3,000. Address REX, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

REDUCED RENTS!
New complete printed lists ready at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 38TH ST., near 5th av., 21.6x55, in perfect order; moderate rent to an unexceptionable private family. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., or No. 39 Wall st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

AT TARRYTOWN—TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A large, finely-furnished house, thirty rooms, all conveniences, will be rented cheap to 1st of September for boarders, or leased for young ladies' seminary. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE ON THE St. Lawrence, near Waddington, St. Lawrence County, suitable for a large private family, or a hotel; rent only $1,200 a year; value, $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, ON THE HUDSON, near Newburg, a country seat, unsurpassed for health, beauty, and location; extensive pleasure grounds, beach, &c.; also for sale or exchange. Apply to VERPLANCK BROTHERS, No. 92 Chambers st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

ASTORIA, WARDELL ST.—FURNISHED house to rent; thirteen rooms; only ten minutes' walk from landings. Apply to LAWRENCE, No. 46 Broadway, or on premises.

TO RENT—NO. 58 WEST 12TH ST., THREE-story; 20 feet; mirrors and gas fixtures; rent $1,600. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE; modern improvements; steam heater; thirteen rooms; eleven pantries; rent, $750. Apply to owner on premises, 2,308 2d av., between 118th and 119th sts.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent in all parts of the City, and at Newark, Elizabeth, Orange, &c., N. J. CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS and medium-priced houses in good central locations; rents low. B. B. MERRILL, No. 610 6th av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 219 East 19th st., all improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 218 East 18th st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—A SPECIALTY.—CHOICE of houses, to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished. P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent by F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FOUR ROOMS on second floor, of No. 22 Vandam st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSTON st.; inquire in the corner.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., for which we have daily applications. Those wishing to sell or exchange property can find buyers through the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, in a good neighborhood. A careful, prompt tenant can be secured for such a house at a rental not exceeding $1,100, by addressing S. CABOT, No. 85 Beaver st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE
of the
GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
on the
3D AV., CORNER OF 55TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Herman Uhl, Esq., Receiver,

3D AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 55TH ST.

The four-story Nova Scotia stone front building and lots situate on the south-westerly corner of 3d av. and 55th st., and formerly occupied by the German Up-town Savings Bank. The lots have a frontage of 49.7 feet on 3d av., and 95 feet on 55th st. Sale absolute, by order of the Receiver. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MARCH 31,
AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
house and lot on south side 104th st., 200 feet west of 2d av., 25 by 100.11; nice frame dwelling and extension; Croton and sewer in yard; particulars of auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 9 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

ASTOR HOUSE.
OFFICES
TO LET
At Low Prices.

OFFICES TO LET.
The very desirable suite of offices in basement of NO. 3 NASSAU ST., having an entrance from Wall st. Apply as above.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE CHANGES now being made in the desirable marble building, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau st. Offices and suites for law, commercial, and banking purposes, can be secured at moderate rents. T. E. DAVIS, Room No. 6.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOTEL TO LEASE—Vicinity of Union square; furniture, good-will for sale at a bargain; first-class paying business can be done. OGDEN & CLARK, Corner of Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, ON VERY favorable terms, desirable stores and basements in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d st. and 4th av. Inquire of the Assistant Treasurer, in the building.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET.—BASEMENT FLOOR AND SECOND floor, ninety feet deep; top floor, fifty feet deep; No. 405 6th av.; rent low. Inquire at F. ROSENBERG'S, No. 92 7th av.

NO. 27 UNION SQUARE.—BASEMENT AND first floor stores, and floors in upper part to rent, or will rent as a whole. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

STORE AND BASEMENT, CORNER OF 5th av. and 22d st.; 100 feet deep; possession immediate; unrivaled position. HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES of No. 58 East 13th st., separately or together; suitable for artists' studios and lodgings. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET cheap. Inquire at No. 61 Greenpoint av., one block from Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries, Greenpoint.

LOFT TO LET.—THE ENTIRE UPPER PART (or portion) of premises Nos. 4 and 6 John st., suitable for light manufacturing or office business; light unsurpassed. Apply to THEO. STEWART, 8 John st.

TO LET—STORE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of West Broadway and Thomas st. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NEAR 18TH st.; large and very desirable. T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

OFFICES TO LET—BUILDING NOS. 17 AND 19 Broadway, singly or in suites; also basements. Apply on premises, to T. W. ABBOT.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876. }

The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 3d of April next. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next, in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON
AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876. }

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank.

C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall st.

HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

GROCERIES, &C.

FRESH ALDERNEY BUTTER
FROM HILL TOP FARM.
FREE FROM ARTIFICIAL COLORING MATTER and other impurities, at MACY & CO.'S, Grocers, Nos. 438 and 757 6th av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, ON 5TH av., between 37th and 38th sts., an undirected white envelope containing a roll of bills to the amount of $380. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 48 West 37th st.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD
SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY OF
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his
brother at
WORCESTER, May
1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,968	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated to our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876. }

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
HOLDERS of BONDS issued by the above Company, and holders of
DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN BONDS,
desiring to preserve the unity of the road, and who favor an amicable settlement of the affairs of the company, are invited to join in plan of reorganization presented by the undersigned committee:
SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.
F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin Bank, No. 36 Wall st., New-York.
SOLOMON MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.
JOHN WELSH, Jr., of S. & W. Welsh, No. 74 Beaver st., New-York.
H. K. THURBER, West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts., New-York.
Copies of the plan will be furnished on application to SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman,
Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.

D. IRA BAKER.

AGENCY OF THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, NO. 30 PINE ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876. }

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, limited, of London, having gone into liquidation, all their outstanding business in America will be wound up by the undersigned, who hold the necessary powers from the liquidators.
JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we shall continue a general agency and commission business in this City, under the firm name of PURDON & WIGGIN.
JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$125,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved City property, in sums of $5,000 and upward. Moderate charges for searching titles. No commission. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DEFAULTED BONDS OF THE CITY OF VICKSburg and City of Mobile, bought by W. H. HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22 | ALGERIA......WED., April 5
JAVA.......WED., M'ch 29 | CHINA........WED., April 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN	March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING	April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO	April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA	April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........THURSDAY, March 30, 9 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy, March 25, 3 P. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ANDES	March 28
ALPS	April 12

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:

CLARIBEL	March 30
ATLAS	April 20

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier	Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz	Saturday, April 15
FRANCE, Trudelle	Saturday, April 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA	Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA	Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Thursday, April 20

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.

from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE	$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE	$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA	SATURDAY, March 25, 3 P. M.
ETHIOPIA	SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL......Sat., March 25 | NECKAR......Sat., April 8
HABSBURG..Sat., April 1 | ODER.........Sat., April 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	60 gold
Steerage	30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA	SATURDAY	MARCH 25
WILMINGTON	WEDNESDAY	MARCH 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..........FRIDAY, March 31, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING..........April 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, March 30
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, April 13

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, March 28
CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, April 6

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.

from White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agt. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad, at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt streets; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the MUNICIPAL OXYGEN GAS COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of said corporation on the 9th day of March, 1876, will make application by petition at a General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, to be held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the first Monday of May, 1876, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name, and to assume the name and title of the MUNICIPAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

VARNUM & HARISON,
Attorneys for the Municipal Oxygen Gas Company of the City of New-York, 110 Broadway, New-York.
mh17-law6wF

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE victoria, and one park phaeton, all nearly new; used by a private family going to Europe. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 129 WEST 50TH ST.— Five stalls; ample carriage room and fine accommodations for coachman. Apply at No. 66 West 47th st., or No. 110 Fulton st.; possession May 1.

A BARGAIN.—$150 PER MONTH—A CHOICE OF two Hansom coupés and horse, with man and liveries all complete; all in fine order. Inquire at KNICKERBOCKER STABLES, No. 221 West 53d st.

WANTED—A GENTLE HORSE, BROKEN TO SADDLE and harness; fair traveler; also light harness; low priced. Address P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SOUND, STYLISH, well-broken saddle-horse; state price. Address EQUESTRIAN, Box No. 773 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest, largest, and most reliable Servants' Office,
(Established 1853,)
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Best class of servants.
Also, respectable married couples waiting for situations.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND will assist in the Washing.—By a very respectable young woman; is a very good waitress; also chamber-maid; good washer and ironer; has the best reference; honest, sober, neat, obliging; is fully capable to take either of the above situations. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver glassware, &c.; long City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 252 West 47th st., near 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.— By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 337 West 21st st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference from last place. Call at No. 1,094 3d av., near 64th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; is willing and obliging; good references. Address J. D., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and washing; best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and assist with the washing. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., third floor back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c. —By a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands doing up fine lace; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference from last place. Call at No. 437 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing, in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring the second bell on the west side.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good references from her late employer. Address or apply at No. 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, seventeen years of age, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 62 East 41st st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, competent girl, with satisfactory City references; will do fine laundry work. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, with first-class reference. Call or address at No. 583 9th av., entrance on 42d st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid; willing to assist with fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good operator; City or country; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st., store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, with best references; City or country. Call at No. 895 1st av., near 50th st.; no postal cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-MAID; would assist with the washing, or would travel with a family; has best City reference. Call at or address No. 10 West 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable young woman; understands the care of milk and butter, and is a good family cook; good baker; gets up nice desserts; has the best references; country or City; sober, honest, obliging, willing, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman; very respectable and well recommended; very excellent family cook; meats, game, pastry, &c.; makes nice soups; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; very neat and clean about her kitchen; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent family laundress; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN; she is a first-class cook, also an excellent washer and ironer; good disposition, neat and tidy, and with first-class City reference; City or country. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; MAKES soups, bread, cake, pastry, dessert of all kinds, and cooks meats nicely; will assist with washing in a small family; excellent reference. Call at No. 138 West 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very neat, obliging, and in every way very desirable young woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; thoroughly willing to work. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT DANISH GIRL for general work in City or country; a good plain cook and excellent laundress; can go at any time desired; makes bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH FAMILY COOK; CAN get up a nice family dinner; is a good bread baker and pastry and dessert maker; will do coarse washing; best reference. Can be engaged at Jacquin's, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SPANISH AND French cook, understanding the Cuban art of cookery; has good City references; fit for a club or large family. Seen for three days at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS, RELATIVES, one a first-class family cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will go to the country if desired, and will do a family's work throughout satisfactorily. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, TIDY WOMAN AS good, thorough cook and laundress in a private family; City or country; has lived several years in England; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.— By two girls; one, a Protestant, as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; wish to go together; best City references. Call at No. 336 East 47th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook; washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN do all sorts of American cooking; best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in private family; no washing; reference; City or country. Call at No. 222 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference; Call for two days at No. 250 West 30th st., top floor.

COOK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young woman with good reference. Call or address M. R. S., No. 111 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to do the coarse washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 30th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as cook and to assist in the washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 18½ 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist with washing; good baker; good reference. Call at No. 522 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS AN EXCELLENT cook, a first-class baker, and keeps her kitchen in order and clean; can furnish excellent reference. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS good, thorough cook and excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing, if required; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 322 West 43d st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; would go to the country for the Summer; best City reference; no cards noticed. Call for two days at No. 210 East 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl in a small private family, either City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 252 West 47th st., near 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION to a private boarding-house; good reference. Address Cook, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will go out by the day or week, or get up dinner parties; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 20th st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good baker; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 287 7th av., near 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with the best of City references; no objections to a first-class boarding-house. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER — CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two sisters, one as good cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid; the best of reference. Call at No. 354 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COOK IN A private family; can do all sorts of American cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 362 West 42d street, B. R.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at 413 East 17th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; would assist with the coarse washing; has good City references. Call at 709 6th av., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD COOK and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT FRENCH dress-maker in all its branches wishes an engagement in some respectable family, or would take work at her house; cut and fit guaranteed; prices moderate. Address Mme. Redhon, No. 488 6th av., Room No. 3, first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER the work of a few more first-class families; unsurpassed in fitting or trimming dresses; dresses made over equal to new; to go out by the day. Call at No. 693 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER, who has been in first-class houses in this City, a few engagements by the day in families; has the latest Paris styles. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 750 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a first-class dress-maker and seamstress in a private family; cutter and fitter; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with the chamber-work or go as lady's maid; would like to go to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-MAKER, by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting and operating perfectly; City reference. Address Dress-maker, Box 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SINGLE LADY OF EXPERIENCE as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; is fully capable of taking entire charge of everything pertaining to housekeeping; references exchanged. Call all this week; or address No. 151 West 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, washer, and ironer for a place in country or City; a Swedish woman of thirty, with good reference; can do any kind of household work, but wants a steady place; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman to do house-work; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 234 East 24th st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COMPETENT, willing girl, with good City references. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FOR general house-work; excellent laundress; best city reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO do the work of a small private family; have good City references; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 490 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 425 West 38th st., Room No. 11.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS hair-dressing; good reference; terms moderate. Address for two days C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; any style of work done; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do fine washing and assist in chamber-work; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 158 East 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 199 East 46th st.

LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Protestant woman as laundress, or laundress and chamber-maid. Can be seen to-day at present employer's, No. 168 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of fine washing; fluting by scissors or machine; best City references. Call at No. 431 West 42d st., second floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 145 East 22d st., first floor, front.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE; competent and reliable; capable of taking full charge from birth; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COMPETENT nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., Room No. 5.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children; can sew on machine; good dress-maker; good reference if required. Call all the week at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class nurse; will take full charge of two children; is a neat hand sewer; is thoroughly experienced in the care of infants; City reference. Call at No. 113 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of young children; best of City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the candy store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT girl as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 216 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT INFANT'S nurse; can raise a child on the bottle if necessary; has good testimonials, both from here and the other side. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED Scotch woman, to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good references. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in store.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, OR NURSE.—BY A refined French girl with a family in the City, or to travel; understands several machines, embroidery, and hand sewing; would like to wait on a lady or take charge of growing children; highest testimonials. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant girl; is a good seamstress, dress-maker, operates; fair hair-dresser; quiet, quick, and obliging; would help with chamber-work; unexceptionable City references. Address E. M., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and thorough chamber-maid; has her own sewing-machine; is a first-class seamstress; can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 147 East 321 st., two flights up, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PERFECT CUTTER AND fitter of family clothing; perfect operator on and can repair Wheeler & Wilson's machine; sixteen years' practice; $1 25 per day. Address No. 26 East 12th st., French Laundry.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; can do all kinds of white work; is a good hand at dress-making; will take work home or go out by the day. Address No. 330 East 39th st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl as seamstress; is fully competent, and has best of City references. Call at No. 833 3d av., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS; will do chamber-work and be generally useful; operates on several machines; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A Swedish girl; a first-class girl; hair-dresser, seamstress by hand and machine; has the best verbal reference. Can be seen only at the Swedish servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; can do all kinds of family sewing; would take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 50th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a German Protestant young woman as seamstress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 103 East 54th st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work solicited in families. Address Boys' Clothes, No. 219 West 30th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do up-stairs work and take care of growing children; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 104 East 41st st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY woman a baby to wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; good reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., rear, first floor.

WET NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN wants to wet nurse an infant baby in her own house; best City reference. Call or address M. R., No. 325 East 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, DESIRABLE, NORWEGIAN girl; very best City reference; understands care of silver, getting up salads; thoroughly understands her business; would take chamber-work and wait. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress, in a private family; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 100 West 46th st.; ring bell with name on.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; City or country; two years' City reference. Call at No. 164 West 25th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS gentlemen's and families' washing; terms very reasonable; good reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., rear, first floor.

WASHING, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits gents' and families' washing; promptness guaranteed; mending done; reasonable rates; satisfaction given; good reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 411 West 41st st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as valet or butler and valet to a private gentleman. Address S. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address and education as a companion to an invalid gentleman. Address F. E., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found agreeable, willing, and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a good careful driver in City or country; understands gardening if required; best City and country reference. Address J. B., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS STRICTLY sober, honest, and obliging; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; good reference given; country preferred. Address J. J. D., Post Office Box No. 67, Bergen Point, N. J.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, no incumbrance; Protestants; man can do plain gardening; both thoroughly understand their business; first-class references. Call on address L. R., No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly competent in both branches; understands the proper care of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address O. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man (English) who thoroughly understands his duties; can drive four-in-hand if required; six years' reference from last place. Address G. P., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; first-class City driver; competent in all capacities of his business; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; no objections to any part of the country; good City reference. Address W. H. E., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is willing to make himself generally useful; will assist in a garden; has good reference; the country preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City references. Address F. L. D., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man; is willing to help in a garden and make himself generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man; no incumbrance; unexceptionable reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address, R. W. C., private stable, No. 22 East 39th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man; understands both branches thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address G. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend, having lived with him twelve years. Address for two days, P. B., No. 124 Clinton place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, middle aged, single; good references in every respect. Address J. B. L., No. 45 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—IN CITY OR country, and is willing to make himself useful; the best reference given; work for small wages. Address J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can well recommend in all respects. Call or address J. M., care Mr. Caleb T. Smith, No. 123 Front st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS the best of City and country reference. Call or address M. R., No. 737 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; City or country; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; has nine years' best City references. Call at or dress M. K., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is a first-class groom; has six years' first-class reference from last and former employer; is a good City driver; no objections to the country; no incumbrance. Address W. B., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT man of experience; City or country; sober, willing, and obliging; disengaged, his employer having to part with his horses; best of references for years. Address for two days, J. W. B., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address K. Y., Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; has excellent recommendations. Address A. H., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; without family; is a first-rate driver and groom, with best of City references from former employers; City or country. Apply at private stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; HAS NO incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City or country; would like to go to the country; three years' reference. Call at or address No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business in all its branches; will be found sober and trustworthy, willing and obliging, with first-class City reference. Address T. K., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; strictly temperate, willing and obliging; long and satisfactory references as to honesty and capability. Call or address M. B., No. 3 East 39th st.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS WAITING ON TABLE; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Mercer st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is a good groom and careful driver; not afraid of work; is competent in every respect. Address W. T., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE, temperate, industrious, thoroughly competent Protestant married man; family very small; understands the City and City driving thoroughly; first-class City references, written and personal. Address Coachman, No. 160 East 53d st., second floor, for one week.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMBRANCE; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and all kinds of stock; wife understands dairy and poultry; has the best of references. Call or address P. L., No. 47 West 18th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employers. Address J. H., Scotch farmer, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SINGLE man where there is plenty of work on a good farm, or would do general work on a gentleman's place; is a good worker and careful driver; very best reference. Address John, Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMBRANCE; understands farming and the care of stock; wife a good butter-maker. Can be seen for two days or addressed at No. 236 East 29th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employers. Address J. H., Scotch farmer, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED twenty-five; understands management of fruit, plants, and flowers under glass, also laying out grounds and general work on private place; good reference. Address W. C., care B. K. Bliss & Son, seedsmen, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family; Protestant; understands all about green-houses and graperies, vegetables and pleasure grounds; also, farming and the care of stock; best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER OF EXPERIENCE in all kinds of gardening, greenhouse, &c.; is married and a Protestant, who can give five years' reference to last employer. Address William, Box No. 31 Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN, single; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Address John, care of B. K. Bliss & Son, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (MARRIED,) with small family; thoroughly understands all green-houses and graperies and all out-door work; good reference from last place. Apply to John Ward, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—OF ABILITY; THOROUGHLY posted in the various branches; hot and cold graperies and green-houses; eleven years' reference from last employer. Can be seen or address Gardener and Florist, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN gardener, single; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references given. Address J. S., No. 15 John st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, GERMAN; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; first-class City references. Address S. J., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit, and vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the management of a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging; has good City references. Address J., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS the raising of all vegetables, fruits, and flowers, lawns, and care and management of horses and cows; Protestant; has good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—UNDERSTANDS both branches thoroughly; can take charge of a gentleman's place; three years' reference from last employer. Address F. C., No. 47 Wooster st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married, without family; thoroughly understands green-houses and graperies; seven years' reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address J. N., care of C. W. Opdyke, No. 25 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MARRIED gardener, who can speak French fluently, and who has the best of references; thoroughly understands every branch of his business; moderate wages. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A COMPETENT first-class German, who understands gardening in all its branches; eleven years' reference. For inquiries apply to office of Joseph Belleshelm, No. 12 Chambers st.; call for one week.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, EIGHTEEN YEARS old, capable of grooming horses, and be useful in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 155 West 27th st., rear.

PORTER OR MESSENGER.—BY A YOUNG colored man as porter or messenger; first-class reference as to honesty and sobriety; security given if required. Address H. B., No. 151 West 31st st.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, who can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English; is well acquainted with the duties in a first-class family, and can furnish City recommendations; is willing to live in the country. Inquire at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor, Jacquin's Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family or boarding-house; is willing and obliging; City reference. Address H. A., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 192 Greene st., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly, and refers to his last employer as to capability, where he has lived for several years. Address Waiter, at A. Campbell & Co.'s, No. 422 4th av., corner 29th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AGED twenty-two, as waiter; best of City reference. Call on or address P. M., No. 131 West 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in private family; best references. Call at No. 22 East 73d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter; private or hotel; best City reference. Call at No. 4 West 44th st., top floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ACCOUNTANT, BOOK-KEEPER, or office clerk, by a young man twenty-six years of age, having good ability; well recommended and thoroughly experienced in all office work; five years in present position as bookkeeper and general clerk. For full particulars, address M. J. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSE-WORK. — A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl in a small private family; must be good cook and laundress; good reference required. Call at No. 109 West 13th st.

WANTED—A SWISS PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress, to sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and to take care of young children; best City references required. Call for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 16 East 32d st.

WATCH-MAKER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, to repair watches and clocks; none but first-class, reliable persons need apply; work to be paid for by the piece, and must be guaranteed; references required from previous employer. Apply at No. 295½ 6th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO SEW ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine and assist with house-work; give reference and state wages. Address G. M. A., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS; GERMAN preferred; one speaking French and understanding music. Apply to-day, from 9 to 11, at Room No. 59 Grand Hotel.

WANTED—AT NO. 9 WEST 10TH ST., TWO women; one as waitress, and the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; best references required. Apply on Friday and Saturday between 10 and 4.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE; COMPETENT to take care of an infant; must be fully recommended from last place. Apply at No. 40 5th av., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WAITRESS for the country; wages, $16. Call at No. 103 East 27th st., before 10.

WANTED—A WOMAN, WITH RELIABLE REFERENCES, as nurse. Call for two days at No. 103 5th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; good City references required. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. — LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.

GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.

Dated February 23, 1876.

HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.

ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Caroline M. Child, and Elizabeth G. Wheelwright, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin F. Wheelwright, deceased, plaintiffs, against TERENCE FARLEY, Paul N. Spofford, Elias Kahn, Adolph Lewis, and —— Lewis, his wife, Horace K. Thurber, Francis B. Thurber, Abner D. Thurber, Albert J. Smith, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, and Gardiner S. Spofford, Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 71 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 29, 1876.

OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

f25-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, SECOND Judicial District, County of Westchester.—CLARKSON CROLIUS, plaintiff, against MARY ANN MAYHON, William B. Mayhon, Albert Shumway and Sarah, his wife; Henry K. White, Emil Capel, Edwin V. Welch, and Francisco Bianchi, as Trustees for all the creditors, joint and individual, of James H. B. Daly, Joseph John Mayhon and William F. Mayhon, James H. B. Daly and Margaret, his wife; Joseph J. Mayhon, Adolph Picaut, Benjamin Simon, Emil Capel, James B. Clark, and William F. Mayhon, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 5th of November, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November, 1875.

S. P. BELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,

mh3-1aw6wF* No. 52 John st., New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE MACHINERY, LUMBER, upholstery materials, trucks, &c., &c., of ALEXANDER STEIN, bankrupt, will be sold on or before April 12, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the factory No. 102 Attorney st. For further information apply to M. SCHRENKEISEN, Assignee, Nos. 23 and 25 Elizabeth st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD FOR A FEW weeks, with large, well-furnished rooms, parlor on first floor, and first-class table, can be accommodated; references required. Address R., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suites of well-furnished apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table.

BOARD.—A LARGE AND VERY PLEASANT EXTENSION room on first floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING and sleeping rooms for a family or party of gentlemen desiring no other boarders.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from the middle of April, rooms en suite or singly, with board, for the Summer or permanently.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE on second floor; also, single rooms; house first-class; references.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room, fourth floor, to let, with board.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or en suite; good table. No. 8 East 32d st.

BOARD WANTED.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH TO obtain a first-class home in a family where there are no other boarders; location between Lexington and 6th avs. and 14th and 34th sts.; will pay $3,000; best City references given and required. Address E. P. G., Post Office Box No. 1,438, New-York.

WANTED—BY A CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN A small bedroom, with board, in a private English or American family; no tenement; location 6th to 9th av., 23d to 42d st. Address, with terms, CLOTHIER, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A GOOD HOUSE, A LARGE ROOM with board, for man and wife; not above third floor, or five unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, between 14th and 34th sts. Address, with lowest terms, HENRY, care of Winans & Davies, No. 128 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; bath, gas, rooms warmed by furnace heat or grate fire; nice neighborhood; quiet house; references exchanged; terms moderate. Call at or address No. 71 West 10th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, second floor, bath-room adjoining, closets, &c, to one or two gentlemen, without board; breakfast if required. No. 102 East 23d st., second door east of 4th av.

A LARGE OR SMALL FURNISHED ROOM to let, No. 33 East 29th st.; rooms southern exposure, very pleasant; neighborhood the best; small private family.

HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED LARGE square room, third floor; southern exposure; all conveniences; gentlemen only; $6 per week. No. 32 East 10th st., between Broadway and University place.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST.—TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only, handsomely furnished apartments, without board; references exchanged.

MRS. WILLIS, NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., has a front parlor, with fourth floor rooms, to let; references required.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED BETWEEN YONKERS and Fort Washington, for nurse, baby, and four adults. Address AUSTIN OPHIR, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WAUMBEK HOUSE.

THIS WELL-KNOWN RESORT AMONG THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS

will be managed by Mr. B. H. PLAISTED, its former proprietor, the coming season, Mr. Wm. P. Merrill, the late proprietor, having withdrawn altogether from the business.

All communications will be hereafter addressed,

WAUMBEK HOUSE,
Jefferson, N. H.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER O. STRANG, JOHN B. HOLLAND, and JOSEPH HOLLAND, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Peter O. Strang, John B. Holland, and Joseph Holland, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said acts; and that the eighth day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh17-1aw3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN BEMUETT, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Benjamin Bemuett, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said District, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL DREW, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. ATWATER and HARRY E. ATWATER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or either of them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WILCOX and RALPH J. WRIGHT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John H. Wilcox and Ralph J. Wright, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1874.

mh10-1aw3wF JOHN JEROLOMAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN M. BANIGAN and THOMAS MULROY, bankrupts.—John M. Banigan, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

mh24-1aw3wF W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of March, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE FLOYD, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,

mh24-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FRIDAY, March 24, positively last night of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
SATURDAY EVENING, positively last time of the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

MONDAY EVENING, March 27, will be produced
Planche's exquisite comedietta, entitled the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH,
with Morton's brilliant comedy of
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,
with appropriate Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
as Viscount de Ligny and Mr. Woodcock.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Miss GERALDINE MAYE, Miss KATE BARTLETT, and Miss E. BLAISDELL.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs SHOOK & PALMER
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
The greatest of the current New-York successes,
ROSE MICHEL,
with the favorite artiste,
Miss ROSE EYTINGE,

in the title rôle. Other characters by a specially selected cast, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Studley, J. W. Collier, Theodore Hamilton, H. F. Daly, W. Seymour, H. E. Phillips, John Mathews, and S. Wright, and Mesdames C. DeLange, Meta Bartlett, and Lillian Cleves. All the beautiful scenes of the first, second, fourth and fifth acts, used at the Union Square Theatre, will be used here. Matinée, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

The management are delighted to be able to announce the re-engagement for one week of the favorite actor,

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
who will appear MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, AT 8.
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, MISS ANNA DRASDIL, CONTRALTO.
SUITE No. 1 in C, (first time)........BACH
ARIA, "O, Fatima," Abu Hassan........WEBER
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
SYMPHONY No. 3, (Eroica), Op. 55........BEETHOVEN
CONCERT ARIA, "Hecuba" (new)........RUBINSTEIN
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
FINE FAUST OUVERTURE........WAGNER

Prices of Admission to the Concert as usual. Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 (G. Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 23D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel.
Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
SIXTH WEEK AND ASSURED SUCCESS of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy, BRASS,
BRASS! with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosine, and GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.
"See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you."

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway

EVENINGS 8 o'clock. Matinées TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.
AN EYE-OPENER THIS WEEK. First appearance of MLLE. NINON DUCLOS and her troupe of Fifty Beautiful Circassian Female Models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivants. | Matinée To-morrow at 2.
MARCH OF THE REVOLUTION.
Grand tableau of Washington Crossing the Delaware.
New olio of Sixty Brilliant Star Artists.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Second week of the very successful satire, by Kenward Philp,
P. E. A. K. E. D.
A new and laughable sketch by G. L. Stoute, entitled
LOST IN NEW-YORK.
A new sketch by Mr. Harry G. Richmond, entitled
DIME NOVEL HEROES.
The champion cannon-ball performer, James Messenger.
Matinées every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.
PEEK, a daily play.
The Funny Old Girls.
She Stoops to Conquer.
Seats secured. Matinée, Saturday at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL. Kittie O'Neil, Bobby Newcomb, three Turners; Louise, The Drummer Girl; Cony and Fox, Harry Bryant, and Tony Pastor's Star Troupe. Matinees TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction 10 to 12 M., 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experiments. classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

H. COHN,
A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

TEACHERS INTRODUCED.—SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with Teachers and Pupils. Mutual Introducing Plan for all departments; established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated New-York, March 20, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR SWEEPING AND CLEANING STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1876. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876, for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the streets and avenues in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the period of one year from the 6th day of May, 1876.

Blank forms and all necessary information can be obtained upon application at this office, and no bid will receive consideration unless made upon said blank forms. By order of the Commissioners.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieutenant Engineers, United States Army,
Engineer of District of Columbia.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, }
WILLIAM SALOMON, } Executors.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

ja14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.

LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.

VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.

BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, }
DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.

DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.

s24-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TERENCE CUSACK, late of the City of New-York, plumber, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 83 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1876.

BRIDGET CUSACK, Executrix, &c.
PETER LEVINS, Executor, &c.

mh24-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.

MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
PETER JACKSON, Executor.

ja14-1aw6mF*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted château in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.

SATURDAY, March 25, FIRST MATINEE of FERREOL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
*** MATINEE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Commences 7:45; carriages may be ordered for 11.)
EVERY NIGHT.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunes, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham, in their original personations, as acted fifteen weeks to crowded houses.

PIQUE! Matinée SATURDAY at 1:30.
*** Seats may be secured twenty days ahead.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

MATT MORGAN........Manager
GREAT SUCCESS. MINNIE PALMER, the Dramatic Fay.
THE BRILLIANT BURLESQUE. | THE PIQUE FAMILY. A Play on the Daly. | THE BRILLIANT BURLESQUE.
ADMIRAL DOT and a MAGNIFICENT COMPANY.
Triumph of the Ideal Vaudeville.
Topknot's Dilemmas. The Wrong Man. The Pique Family.
N. C. GOODWIN, JR., the greatest living mimic.
Popular prices. Seats secured one week in advance.

GILMORE. 22D REGIMENT ARMORY.

SECOND GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

GILMORE,

and the famous
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
at the
ARMORY, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1876, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50c., for sale at the door.

CHICKERING HALL. BULOW RECITALS.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, LAST BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
SATURDAY at 2—LAST BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
MONDAY—ONLY CHOPIN NIGHT.
WEDNESDY—Schumann-Mendelssohn Night.
THURSDAY—Only CHOPIN Matinee.
ADMISSION, $1.
Reserved seats, $2; at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.
Chickering Pianos used by VON BULOW.

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THIS DAY,

EVENING AT 8.	MATINEE AT 2.
Three pieces.	ALABAMA
F. S. CHANFRAU	JUBILEE SINGERS
in THE FIRST NIGHT, and	in their wonderful songs
O'FLANAGAN	in
AND THE FAIRIES,	UNCLE
with MAT	TOM'S
OF THE IRON HAND.	CABIN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE........Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the people, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, March 25, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, on THE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF MAN, illustrated by drawings and the use of the stereopticon. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S, and other first-class new and second-hand Pianos and Organs to let until rent-money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7¼-octave Piano, not used three months, for $200 cash.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them as per contract. Agents wanted.

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STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent, and rent applied to purchase; also, organs of the best make on easy terms. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF HOLY COMMUNION, CORNER of 6th av. and 20th st.—The fourth in the course of sermons for the Friday evenings in Lent will be preached March 24 by Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Bishop of Central New-York. Service at 7:45 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

ART EXHIBITION AND SALE
AT
MINER'S ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
of
Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB'S
CHOICE COLLECTION OF
MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, STATUARY,
BRONZES, AND ART LIBRARY.

Will remain on FREE EXHIBITION till the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 29th and 30th inst., on which dates they will be sold at auction, sale commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER. | MAX STADLER & CO.
Late Stadler & Co. | Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLSALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS FOR LADIES.

GUIDE TO NEEDLE-WORK, plain and fancy, embracing instructions for cutting and making underclothing, and in embroidery and Berlin work, illustrated with 167 engravings. Price, 50 cents.

LADY'S BOOK OF CROCHET AND KNITTING contains several hundred new formulas in these employments. Price, 50 cents. For sale, at retail, by all dealers in books and trimmings. At wholesale by New-England News Company, Boston; and American News Company, New-York; or mailed, on receipt of price, by J. HENRY SYMONDS, No. 68 Devonshire st., Boston.

A MEDICAL INSTITUTION IN THIS CITY invites applications for the position of Superintendent. Professional education not a requisite, but business qualifications and administrative ability are looked for.

A gentleman and his wife, without family, will be preferred.

Address, with references and stating ecclesiastical connection, A. B. C., Post Office Box No. 2,206.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR CLEARING HOUSES and ships of all kinds of insects, and the INDIAN INSECT POWDERS and MAGNETIC PASTE sold, wholesale and retail, at H. S. DANZIGER'S Office, 57 Bowery.

MILLINERY.

A.—MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS of fine millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., returned from Paris by Pereire. Exposition, WEDNESDAY, 29th March. Invitation by card.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st.

EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS.
JOHN B. DUER.

New-York, March 15, 1876.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, THE stock, fixtures, and good will of the oldest established business of its kind in Brooklyn. Inquire of C. GRAEF, No. 65 Broad st.

A GREAT CRIMINAL'S LIFE.

THE LAST OF THE BOND FORGERS.

ARREST OF WALTER SHERIDAN—THE STORY OF HIS CRIME—A MAN WHO HAS STOLEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS CAUGHT AT LAST—HISTORY OF THE GREAT BOND FORGERIES.

The arrest of Walter Cartman Sheridan, alias Walter Stewart, alias Charles H. Ralston, by Detective Robert A. Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, in this City, on Wednesday night, nearly closes the career of probably the greatest thief and forger in this country, and disposes of the last of the famous gang of forgers which, under the leadership of Andrew J. Roberts, almost disrupted the Wall street market in the Summer of 1873. The capture of this celebrated criminal may solely be attributed to the efforts of District Attorney Phelps, Detective Pinkerton, and Mr. William W. Hewitt, the counsel employed by the banking concerns victimized by the forgers. In order to properly understand the causes which led to the arrest of Sheridan, a rapid rehearsal of the facts connected with the history of the gang of forgers which introduced the scheme of robbery becomes necessary. When, in 1872, the gigantic forgeries on the Bank of Englad were planned in this City, the original subscribers to the capital necessary to carry on the operations are stated by Detective Pinkerton to have been Walter Sheridan, George Wilkes, Andrew J. Roberts, and Frank Gleason. Sheridan and Samuel Perry, another clever operator, went to Europe, and finding that George McDonald and Austin and Biron Bidwell, who had charge of the matter in England, were associating with disreputable women in the Argyle and Barnes', in London, they at once withdrew their capital in the enterprise and returned to this City, Perry taking passage under the name of Morgan, and Sheridan under the alias of Charles H. Ralston. George or Gottlieb Engels, another famous forger, filled Sheridan's place in the combination, and he in turn deserted McDonald and the Bidwells, and they were left to accomplish the forgeries alone. They failed, and, on coming to this country, were arrested by Detective Pinkerton, and are now serving life sentences in England. To retrieve the losses occasioned by the failure of the Bank of England forging scheme, a gigantic combination was formed among the remaining members of the party in this country. Plates were prepared and false bonds issued and sold in the market of the New-York Central Railroad, the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, the Chicago and North-western Railroad, the New-Jersey Central Railroad, the California and Oregon Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, the Tebo and Neosho Railroad, Allentown School Fund Bonds, and Erie Water Loan Bonds. As nearly as can be estimated, the total amount of the bonds thus forged reached the amount of $2,500,000. The forged writing on them is claimed to have been done by George Engels, undoubtedly the most accomplished forger in the country. The history of the combination is already well known. Andrew Roberts and Gleason, arrested by Detective Pinkerton, by the efforts of District Attorney Phelps, are now in Ludlow Street Jail, on civil suits for damages, and liable to be rearrested on criminal process. Blaisdell, Lambert, and Olmstead, who were minor actors, are under heavy bail to appear when called on; Stephen Raymond, one of the men who "laid down" part of the bonds in Wall street, is in State Prison in a neighboring State; Williamson is in the Tombs, awaiting trial on forty different indictments, to which he yesterday pleaded not guilty, and the arrest of Sheridan closes the career of the party except Engels, who is supposed to be in South America, a fugitive from justice.

The career of Walter Sheridan is a most wonderful one, considering the life of an ordinary criminal as a comparison. Sheridan is now thirty-eight years old. He was born in New-Orleans of respectable parents, and received a very fine education. He is about five feet seven inches in height, weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, sandy mustache and beard, and is of a gentlemanly address. He has friends at Sandusky, Ohio, and his wife and one child live at Hudson, Mich. When a mere boy he drifted into crime, and made his first appearance in the character of a criminal in Western Missouri as a horse thief about sixteen years ago. Then he became an accomplished general thief and confidence man, but especially distinguished himself as a bank sneak. In 1858 he was arrested in company with Joseph Moran, a noted Western robber, for a bank robbery in Chicago, convicted and sentenced to five years in the Alton Penitentiary, which term he served. The next operation of any magnitude in which he was concerned was the robbery of the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., in company with Charles Hicks and Philip Pearson. Sheridan held the Teller in conversation while Hicks and Pearson crawled through a window and stole $35,000 from the vault. Pearson escaped to Europe, Hicks was arrested and sentenced to eight years in Joliet Prison, and Sheridan was subsequently arrested in Toledo, Ohio, by Detective William Pinkerton with $22,000 in his possession. He was placed on trial, but the jury acquitted him. He was then concerned in the sneak robbery of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, of Baltimore, by which the thieves secured $120,000 in bonds. His next effort was the successful robbery of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Scranton, Penn., by which $37,000 in bonds were secured by Sheridan, "Little George" Corson, and another. Then came a robbery of a bank in Cleveland, Ohio, by which $40,000 was carried off by Jesse Allen, James Griffin, Joseph Butts, and Sheridan. Allen and Griffin were convicted and sentenced to the State Prison, Butts was discharged, and Sheridan was not captured. But possibly the best robbery Sheridan was ever engaged in was that of Mr. Blatchford, father of United States Judge Blatchford, who was plundered of $75,000 in bonds while buying an apple at Nassau and Liberty streets some five years ago. Mr. Blatchford was accosted by Sheridan, who engaged him in conversation and so interested him that Mr. Blatchford unthinkingly laid down his wallet, containing the bonds, upon the apple-stand, from which it was at once removed by a confederate. A portion of these bonds were subsequently found in the possession of Horace S. Corp, a brother-in-law of Gleason, who was arrested at the time and subsequently discharged for want of evidence.

When the forgery scheme was laid, after the failure of the Bank of England forgeries, Sheridan became a member of the New-York Produce Exchange, and hired an office at No. 60 Broadway, where, under the name of Ralston, he carried on business as a dealer in fancy marbles, under the title of "The Belgian Stone Company." The forged bonds being placed on the market, he obtained a loan of $70,000 from the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, at No. 52 Broadway, giving as collateral $102,000 in forged bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, and on the following day obtained a loan of $30,000 on $40,000 of the same forged securities. When, in September, 1873, the discovery of the forgeries became known, Sheridan made his escape to Europe, and remained in Belgium until six months ago, when he returned to this country. Since that time Detective Pinkerton has been constantly on his track, following him to Ohio, Omaha, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and all over the West. Receiving information that Sheridan would arrive here from Philadelphia on Wednesday night, Detective Pinkerton watched the Desbrosses Street Ferry, and at 11 o'clock P. M. saw Sheridan come in sight. He had his coat buttoned up about his face and on being arrested said, "Bob, what's this for?" Pinkerton said, "I have a warrant for you." Being taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, Sheridan in reply to the usual questions, informed Capt. Saunders that his name was Charles Kean, and he refused to state his residence. He then asked to see the warrant, and on noticing that it called for the arrest of Walter Sheridan alias Ralston, smiled and said he could not understand what it was about. He was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning on eighty-four indictments for forgery, to which he pleaded not guilty. While in the prisoner's box, having ascertained that he would be confronted by a number of his victims, for identification, he exchanged his clothes with one of the meanest-looking criminals by whom he was surrounded, surrendering his fashionable clothes and hat for the worst garments he could find. As might be supposed, Ralston's appearance underwent a thorough change, and those who had seen him an hour before in his usual costume, would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to recognize him. He is now in the Tombs in company with Charles Perrine, alias Williamson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, directed the Treasurer of Place College, Binghamton, to pay over the small surplus of funds in his possession to James K. Place, the founder of the institution, who recently became embarrassed in his business affairs. The college has been closed and its property sold.

The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company is preparing to wind up its affairs. Its property consists of the two boats Osseo and Water Lily, and real estate valued at $33,000. Its debts are said to amount to $2,500. Its capital stock was $50,000.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

The Municipal Commission, appointed by Gov. Tilden on Nov. 30 last, to examine into the causes of the abuses existing in municipalities in this State, and to report to the present Legislature recommendations for their reform, organized as soon as possible after its appointment, and, after apportioning out its work among its members, has met regularly ever since. Hon. William M. Evarts, the President of the commission, on being questioned yesterday in relation to the progress of its work, replied that it had not yet advanced to a point warranting publication, and, in answer to a question whether the commission will be able to report to the present Legislature, said that he hoped so, and that it was the desire of the members of the commission to do so, if possible. As the commission, by its terms of appointment, is required to report to this Legislature, it is important that it should complete its business in time to do so. If it cannot, the fault will not be with the commission, the members of which have other important duties to perform, but will lie with Gov. Tilden, who waited more than six months after authority was given him before he appointed the commission.

WILLIAM C. BARRETT'S DEPARTURE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF HIS AFFAIRS—ADDITIONAL CHARGES AGAINST HIM DENIED—STATEMENTS BY JUDGE BARRETT AND EX-JUDGE LEONARD.

Nothing new was ascertained yesterday in reference to the condition of the affairs of Mr. William C. Barrett. Mr. Daniel Torrance, the President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, to whom Mr. Barrett conveyed the property in East Thirty-ninth street for the consideration of $1, is reported to be still out of town, and neither the counsel who has charge of the Mesier estate nor Mr. Butler, who holds Mr. Barrett's power of attorney to settle his other affairs, has made sufficient progress to develop any new facts of interest. A statement was made in the *World* yesterday that Mr. Barrett was, forty years ago, an attorney in Dublin, and went by the name of Carter; that he embezzled securities and funds intrusted to him by clients and members of his own family, and fled to this country followed by those members of his family whom he had defrauded, and that he and they have ever since been living here under the assumed name of Barrett. As soon as this report was brought to the notice of Judge Barrett, he characterized it as a cruel falsehood, and last evening, at his residence, he exhibited to a TIMES reporter a written communication sent to him yesterday by two sisters of Mr. William C. Barrett, and made the following statement:

My grandfather's name was George Barrett. He was a private gentleman, living on his estate at Annackeen, in the County Galway. He married an English lady named Miss Barnwell. At the time of his marriage he took the middle name of Carter from his uncle, Mr. George Carter. His two brothers did the same, the purpose being simply to distinguish them from other families of the name of Barrett, which was a common name in that section of the country. My aunts, Martha Carter Barrett and Alicia Carter Barrett, from whom I have obtained this statement, are the sisters of my uncle, William C. Barrett, and reside with Rev. Ferdinand C. Putnam, an Episcopal clergyman, in Bergen, New-Jersey. I have seen in Dublin newspapers, printed some thirty-five years ago, notices of speeches delivered by my uncle, George Carter Barrett, from whom I am named, in the Rotundo, in Dublin. My uncle, William C., could not have been more than about twenty years old when he came to this country, and did not practice law until after his arrival here, and could certainly not have been intrusted by clients with any valuable property before he left Ireland.

This statement in the *World* has given me a great shock, and could have been published for no other reason than to create a sensation. The thing is absurd on its face, for it says that those who came to this country were named Carter, and assumed the name of Barrett on arrival in order to preclude their identification, whereas the fact is that their name was Barrett, and they continue to retain also the middle name of Carter.

Ex-Judge William H. Leonard said yesterday that Mr. William C. Barrett was only about twenty years old when he came to this country, and that he never heard of his practicing law in Ireland.

AFFAIRS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

NO ACTION YET TAKEN BY THE COMMISSIONERS—THE STATE LAW AS TO THE LANDING OF PASSENGERS.

The Emigration Commissioners were present at Castle Garden yesterday expecting the receipt of an authorized copy of the decision rendered by Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, in reference to the illegality of the head-money tax. The document, however, did not come to hand, and they were compelled to adjourn without transacting any business. They discussed informally the proposed action of the Cunard Company to land their passengers in future in Jersey City, and thought that the company by doing so would be violating the second section of chapter 219 of the Laws of 1848, which they presumed was not rendered invalid by the decision of the Supreme Court. The section is as follows:

> "It shall be the duty of every ship-master, owner, or consignee bringing to the port of New-York any alien emigrants, steerage or second cabin passengers in vessels not subject to quarantine, to cause the same, with their baggage, to be landed on the emigrant piers aforesaid, either directly from the vessel or by means of steam-boats or lighters licensed as aforesaid; and the landing of them upon any other pier or wharf shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars; which fine may be recovered of the master, owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel. The Commissioners of Emigration are hereby empowered to make all necessary regulations for the preservation of order, and the admission to or exclusion from said dock of any person or persons excepting such as are duly licensed; and any person violating any of such regulations shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each and every offense, to be recovered by the said Commissioners of Emigration."

Whether the decision of the Supreme Court wipes away all the State laws relating to Castle Garden can only be known on receipt and perusal of the full text of Justice Miller's opinion. The other steam-ship companies have not as yet taken any formal action regarding the decision further than that they have expressed their intention of not paying any more head-money. Mr. Dale, of the Inman Line, said yesterday that he saw no necessity for doing anything in the matter, and he was not aware that the companies were discussing the case at all. At the Cunard office, however, it was stated that the companies were waiting the receipt of the decision of the Supreme Court before taking any joint action. The North Atlantic Conference, which represents the Glasgow and Liverpool lines, will meet next week, and it is probable that the subject will be considered at their meeting. Mr. Hurst, of the National Line, thought the steam-ship companies would confer with the railway companies, to see what could be done. He considered that the City, and not the ship-owners, should pay for the protection of the immigrants.

THE ALDERMEN IN SESSION.

The Board of Aldermen received a communication from the Mayor yesterday, vetoing the resolution requiring the Corporation Attorney to bring all suits for violations of Corporation ordinances in the District Courts nearest to the places of business of the defendants. The Mayor says that the statute on the subject provides that such suits may be brought in any of the District Courts, and, therefore, the resolution is contrary to law. A communication was sent in by the Corporation Counsel, stating that the rent of his offices in the *Staats Zeitung* building has not been paid since May, 1874, and that he had received a letter from Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, requesting him either to vacate the premises or have a lease of the same executed. The Corporation Counsel added that Mr. Ottendorfer's request was both reasonable and proper, and he hoped that action would be taken on the matter. Appended to this communication was one from the Mayor, stating that Mr. Ottendorfer's request "was not only reasonable, but that any further delay by the representatives of the City with regard to it will bring deserved reproach upon us all." A resolution was then offered to lease the premises at $6,000 a year, and was referred, together with the communications on the subject, to the Committee on County Offices. The board then transacted some miscellaneous business. The Commissioner of Public Works was directed, on motion of Alderman Morris, to repair the roadway across Washington square from South Fifth avenue to Fifth avenue. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution to repair the Eighth District Court, on the ground that the lease of the building will expire this year. The Clerk of the Common Council was directed to execute a new lease for a term of five years of the offices used by the Coroners and Excise Commissioners, at $3,000 per annum. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to lay croton mains in Fortieth street, between First and Second avenues, and in One Hundred and Eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Alderman Guntzer moved that no suits shall be brought for violations of corporation ordinances, unless directed by the Common Council. The motion was laid over, after which the board adjourned.

CLOSE OF THE BOOK FAIR.

The book fair, which opened at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms on Monday morning, closed at 6 o'clock last evening. The actual amount of sales made will not be known for two or three days, but it is believed that, making a fair allowance for the general depression of trade, the sales will be equal to those of last season. Buyers have attended the fair from all parts of the country, with the exception of the extreme Western and Southern States, and the rooms have been crowded during all the business part of the day. The representatives of the various firms taking part in the fair express themselves as well satisfied with the general result. At 9:30 this morning a sale by auction will begin of stereotype plates, remainders, balances of editions, clearance stock, &c., contributed by Roberts Bros., William F. Gill & Co., estate of H. T. Tuckerman, Lockwood, Brooks & Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons, C. A. Nichols, W. W. Harding, S. W. Tilton & Co., and others; and on Tuesday next 80,000 volumes will be offered by James R. Osgood & Co., among which are the works of Dickens, George Eliot, Jules Verne, Thackeray, De Quincey, Charles and Henry Kingsley, Dr. Robertson, Sir Walter Scott, Richter, and other popular authors, with the Osgood library of novels.

EDMUND BURKE.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD.

THE GREATEST STATESMAN ENGLAND EVER PRODUCED—AN INCORRUPTIBLE MAN IN THE MIDST OF VENAL POLITICIANS—HIS GREAT QUALITIES AND PRINCIPLES.

The subject of Dr. Lord's lecture yesterday at Association Hall was Edmund Burke, who probably combined more great qualities than any statesman whom England has produced. It is not my object, said the lecturer, to describe the incidents of his great career, so much as to allude to the principles which he studied out amid the strife of parties and the convulsions of a revolutionary age. Everybody knows what noble speeches he made, and what learned treatises he wrote. His race for power with such rivals as Pitt and Fox is familiar to all. In his youth he did not give promise of those vast powers which were developed in the House of Commons. Born in Ireland, in the year 1730, he was educated at Trinity College. At the early age of twenty he turned his steps toward London, and entered as a student of law in the Inner Temple. But Burke did not like the law as a profession, and dropped the study of it; not because he failed in industry, not because he was deficient in the gift of speech, not because his mind repelled severe logical deductions, not because the law, though technical, was not a noble exercise of all the higher faculties of the mind—he probably was won by the superior fascinations of literature and philosophy, where he could contemplate without restraint pure subjective truth, the world of abstract ideas. But Burke was not permitted to pursue a mere literary career. He was needed in the House of Commons. The ignorant monopolists of political power needed a schoolmaster—some stern and enlightened patriot who knew the principles of political wisdom and was able to enforce them with a wit and sarcasm which would make him irresistible. So Burke was sent among them, not to reap prizes, not to reap honors, but to teach legislators a lesson on the ethics of politics, on those principles of wisdom which should ever guide a nation. He was ambitious, doubtless, but incorruptible, with great power of intellect, perhaps with too much disdain of popular influences, but with an unsullied soul, imperious, dictatorial yet earnest, not regardless of party, yet loving his cause more than his friends, and seeking the higher interests of the nation interests which the people did not then understand. But his noble aims were not at once gratified. He did not belong to a great family which had place to bestow. He was only a man of genius, and he must wait his time. Burke entered Parliament a young man, but with a mind stored with knowledge, at a great crisis, when difficulties with America were threatening serious results and preoccupied the public mind. A majority of Parliament believed in the absolute jurisdiction over the colonies as an integral part of the Empire. This monopoly-Parliament, fancying that it had a right to tax America without its consent, resolved to carry out the abstract rights of the supreme governing power, both to assert its prerogative and to please certain classes who wished relief from the burden of taxation. Blinded with the notions of prerogative, it had not even learned lessons from that country which England had for 500 years in vain attempted to coerce. The great career of Burke began by his opposing the leading opinions of his day, in reference to American affairs. In this difficulty he took the side of common sense and of expediency. He disregarded all traditions, theories, and prejudices. He would not even discuss the question whether the mother country had a right to tax the colonies. He foresaw all the consequences of attempting to coerce such a people as the Americans with a force such as England could command. And he pointed out the folly of the ministers, and the course which the colonies would surely pursue if the irritating policy of the Government was continued. He advocated the repeal of obnoxious taxes, the removal of restrictions on American industry, and he argued not for conciliation merely, but for a policy which would secure love and esteem. He would bind the mother country and the colonies together by chords of love. "If you must employ your strength," said he to the ministers, "employ it to uphold some honorable right. I do not enter upon metaphysical distinctions. I hate the very sound of them. Nobody can argue a man into slavery. If you cannot reconcile your sovereignty with freedom, the colonies will cast your sovereignty into your face. It is not enough for a statesman that he means well. Do not dream that your registers and your bonds, and your affidavits—these dead instruments—make a government; it is the spirit which pervades and vivifies an empire; it is the love of the people, which infuses that obedience without which your Army would be a base rabble, and your Navy nothing but rotten timber." He showed great knowledge of mankind, and a recognition of the principles which ought ever to guide statesmen. Sometimes, too, he condescended to sarcasm and mockery. "Because," said he, "we have a right to tax America, we must do it—risk everything—forfeit everything." But all his eloquence was of no avail with blind legislators, except so far as pl in truths made a deep impression upon contemplative minds, and afterward brought forth fruit. At length the logic of events put an end to the disastrous war. On the formation of the new Government—the Rockingham Ministry—Burke, now the acknowledged leader of his party, at last triumphant, was not admitted into the Cabinet. He was not liked by George III. He was, however, deemed useful to his party, yet not worthy of the highest prizes of office. These prizes were reserved for the ancient families. But he acquiesced with magnanimity in the office they gave him, like Canning at a later period, expressing his willingness to serve, not where ambition dictated, but where the interests of the country required.

Burke's second ten years in public life were devoted to Indian affairs, in which he distinguished himself as much as in the first ten. His eloquence now took a loftier flight. He is less expedient, more earnest, more concerned with those elemental principles which are at the foundation of all moral greatness. He could see no good from any aggrandizement purchased by injustice and wrong, and when he took a stand against the perpetration of those wrongs against the Hindoos, he arrayed against himself the hatred of the East India Company, the whole mercantile interests of the country, and the friends of arbitrary power. How could he lead a Parliament in love with the very evils he denounced? No speeches were ever made in Parliament equal to those which he made on the Nabob of Arcot's debts, and the impeachment of Hastings, in which he fearlessly exposed the peculations, the misrule, the oppression, the cruelty, the unprincipled heartlessness of the company's servants, and the bitter miseries and cruelty to which the unfortunate people of India were exposed. I need not describe the nine years' prosecution of that great criminal, those long gratuitous labors, and the escape of Hastings from the punishment he deserved, through legal technicalities, and the apathy of men in power, and the private influence of the throne. I need not speak of the obliquy which Burke incurred from the press, all in the interest of venal and powerful monopolists. It was his fiery eloquence, mingled with the lofty passions of indignation and scorn, which lost Burke the support of the electors of Bristol, a town of grasping shop-keepers. And this mortification he felt more deeply than a great man should have felt.

But a greater subject than Colonial rights, or Indian wrongs, or the persecution of Catholics in Ireland, now agitated the great mind of Burke, to which he devoted the energies of his declining years; and this was the troubles and agitations growing out of the French Revolution. He was now in the maturity of his fame and the fullness of his powers—a wise old statesman, who detested sophistries and unpractical reforms, a man who, while he loved liberty more than any political leader of his day, absolutely loathed the crimes committed in its name, and was skeptical of all reforms which could not be carried out without a wanton destruction of the foundations of society itself. Moreover, he was a Christian, and was disgusted and shocked at shallow and flippant infidelity. He detested that sentimentalism with which Rosseau and his admirers would veil their disgusting immoralities. To him hypocrisy, under whatever name it was baptized by these new apostles of human rights, was treasonable to the best interests of nations. And while he detested reforms commenced in vanity and discontent, and fanned by fanatical passions, and upheld by shallow infidels, he despised the inexperience by which they were carried on. The result of Burke's reflections on these things was the most masterly treatise on political principles perhaps ever written; a treatise which blazes with genius, which coruscates in every line with wit and irony; a thesaurus of political truths; a revelation of moral wisdom, scornful, yet full of treasures of human experience. I have no words to express my admiration of his reflections on the French Revolution. So luminous in the statement of self-evident truths, so sagacious in the detection of sophistries, so full of inspired intuitions, so Christian in its tone, so severe in its rebukes, so distasteful to those who confound duties with rights, and fancy themselves wise. This work made an immense sensation, so that thirty thousand copies were disposed of in a few weeks. It produced a great effect on the English mind. The great principles which he enunciated sunk into the hearts of good people, even if its sarcasms and invectives irritated many of the advocates of reform. But with this treatise his wisdom ended. He could not foresee the ultimate results of the revolution, nor was he even wise in the remedies he proposed. Only God can bring out of evil results beneficial to the human race. Burke, with all his penetration, saw but one side of the fearful tragedy. He did not see—on account of his prejudices—he did not see in that revolution the pent-up indignation and despair of ages. He did not hear the voice of hungry millions crying to heaven for vengeance. He did not recognize the chastening hand of God on tyrants and sensualists. He did not see retribution on corrupt monarchies more stern than the overthrow of Persian hosts. He did not see how creation would succeed destruction amid the burning of that great funeral pyre. He may have foreseen that anarchy would produce armies and the strong arm of the military power; but he never dreamed that amid the conflagration there would come a deliverance in the person of a detested conqueror, who should restore law, and develop resources, and give a stimulus to industry, and raise his nation to greatness, and bequeath so august a name that none else should be deemed worthy to wield his sceptre but a member of his own family. Where Burke erred was in opposing this revolutionary storm with bayonets. Had he simply confined himself to the expression of his disgusts, had the English not interfered with the sword, which was none of their concern, then this most dreadful war, extending over twenty years, and filling Europe with mourning and desolation, then this awful event might never have happened, and a way might have opened for liberty in France without its being crushed, even to this day, by the myrmidons of power.

We short-sighted mortals cannot see the future and tell what will be the ultimate result of great movements; it is enough for us to settle down with firm convictions on what we can see and what we do know, that vice and crime are odious and deserve to be reprobated, and that truth and justice alone should be our guides, irrespective of consequences for which we are not responsible. Burke, in such a light, is to be commended, because he held up the right and condemned the wrong. And that was his peculiar excellence, and for this was he chiefly raised up as an oracle, and will be venerated as such forever. How loftily that majestic name towers up above the great statesmen of his age! And no equal to him has since appeared. The halo of his imperishable glory is shed around every consecrated retreat in that glorious land which thus far has been the bulwark of European liberties. That nation will not let him die. No nation is long ungrateful for great public services, even if he who rendered them may be stained by great defects. Much more will it honor those whose private lives were in harmony with the exalted wisdom which they taught; such martyrs as Gustavus Adolphus, and George Washington, and the L'Hôpitals. Burke was one of these. All writers agree as to the purity of his morals, his deep affections, and his religious life. He was sorrowful, it is true. He was not adequately rewarded by his country, aye, he was unpopular in the main—derided in the main. And when cares and disease hastened his departure from the world, he died incorruptible amid venal politicians, serene in the midst of reproach, cheerful in spite of the calamities he foresaw. His body was followed to the grave by the most illustrious nobles and statesmen which any country ever saw, and the whole nation mourned as for a brother or a friend. *Remuneratio ejus cum altissimo.* His grave, earnest, honest voice was indeed hushed, but his influence remained behind, his principles survived, and his services were remembered. And it is these chiefly with which the historian has to do. It is great services which consecrate human memories. It is by services that men assimilate to deities. The principles which he left as a legacy to statesmen and patriots will never be relinquished so long as civilization shall advance from conquering to conquer.

The next lecture will be on Mme. De Staël.

THE STANDING OF THE DREW SEMINARY.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Drew Theological Seminary of Madison, N. J., was held at the office of Judge E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of continuing the maintenance of the seminary by subscriptions. Bishop Janes presided, and there were present Bishop Foster, Rev. Drs. Curry, Hurst, Porter, Dashiell, and Crawford, Rev. D. D. Sing, Messrs. E. C. North, J. G. Cornell, Judge Fancher, Harvey G. Lane, George J. Ferry, and A. V. Stout. The views of the Trustees were stated at much length, and it was finally resolved to raise the necessary funds for the next four years by subscription, after which efforts will be made to endow the institution. It is not intended to ask subscriptions from churches, but from individuals. When the institution was founded Mr. Drew deeded to it one hundred acres of land, upon which were a number of buildings, beside which he erected several new buildings at a cost of $120,000, making the estimated value of the entire gift $250,000. Mr. Drew also gave his note for $250,000 for the endowment of the seminary, the interest of which, amounting to about seventeen thousand dollars per annum, he was to pay, leaving the principal intact. The only loss sustained by the seminary, therefore, is the annual sum of $17,000, which, it is believed, can readily be raised among the many wealthy Methodists in this City and vicinity. The buildings and grounds are the sole property of the institution. It has been decided by the Trustees not to make any reduction in the salaries of the teachers and instructors.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD OPPOSED.

A meeting of property-owners along Greenwich street was held last evening at the Pacific Hotel, in Greenwich, near Cortlandt street, Mr. John Patten presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of protesting against the further encroachments on private property by the Elevated Railroad Company, and to hear a report from a committee appointed at a previous meeting to get the advice of an eminent lawyer on the subject. The Chairman said that the committee had not finally selected a lawyer, but they had received an opinion from a leading lawyer, which the Secretary would read. The opinion was to the effect that if the owners of the Greenwich street property could show by their title deeds that they owned to the centre of the street, then the railroad company could not use the street without their consent, or without paying proper compensation for the privilege, and further, that if the road was a public nuisance it could be restrained.

Resolutions were next passed stating that the owners of property along the line had suffered great annoyance by the erection of the Elevated Railroad; that they had never given their consent to such erection, and that they protested against the usurpation of their rights, and the forcible occupation of their lands, and that they would oppose all further encroachments on their property by all means in their power.

FUCHS' TRIAL POSTPONED.

The trial of Andreas Fuchs for the murder of William W. Simmons was set down for March 23, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, before Judge Pratt, County Judge Moore, and Associate Justices Wolfert and McKibbin. When the case was called yesterday by District Attorney Britton, Messrs. Kinghorn and Taylor, who appeared as counsel for the prisoner, asked for a postponement, on the ground that they were not ready to proceed. They said that the prisoner had no money and no friends, and that they had not yet succeeded in ascertaining the whereabouts of an important witness for the defense. After a consultation it was agreed to postpone the trial until Wednesday, April 5. The prisoner was then remanded to his old quarters in Raymond Street Jail. Mrs. Fuchs was released from Raymond Street Jail on Wednesday. She spent the night in the Fourth Precinct Station-house to escape the jeers of the boys who were annoying her in the streets. In the morning she went to the house where the tragedy was committed for the purpose of making preparations to remove her furniture.

DEATH FROM PARIS GREEN.

Dr. Schenck, Superintendent of the County Asylum at Flatbush, telegraphed yesterday to Coroner Simms to hold an inquest upon the body of Jane Wilson, who had died at the hospital from the effects of Paris green. On investigation it was ascertained that the woman Wilson was taken to the hospital on Tuesday last by two women, who gave their names and residences as Mrs. Peterson, of No. 98 De Kalb avenue, and Mrs. Jackson, of No. 70 Smith street. The invalid was in a very low condition, and the two women informed Dr. Schenck that she was suffering from an overdose of Paris green, which she had taken accidentally. On Wednesday evening it was ascertained that the patient was suffering from the effects of malpractice. She continued to sink rapidly, and at 10 o'clock Wednesday evening died. The physician, Dr. Britts, who made the post-mortem examination, said that the effects of the Paris green, with the excessive hemorrhage, had induced peritonitis, which was the immediate cause of death. He was of the opinion that no violence had been used, and that death had resulted from the effects of the poison and subsequent violent vomiting.

THE BROOKLYN TEMPERANCE DISPUTE.

The special Aldermanic Committee to investigate the relations of the Temperance Brotherhood and certain liquor dealers had its first meeting last evening, at the office of Alderman Burnet. Mayor Schroeder and Corporation Counsel De Witt were present. The Mayor furnished the committee with a list of the names of those liquor dealers who claim that they have paid money to have the charges against them withdrawn. The manner of the investigation was the principal topic discussed. After considerable debate it was decided to summon Ludwig Stillwagon, Frank Ottorf, Daniel Klein, and J. Jaeger, who were among those who claim to have paid the money to Colton's associates, and Philip Koch and William Jacobs, who are said to have received it. They will appear before the committee on Tuesday evening next.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Erie Railway Directors yesterday, Messrs. Dixon, Sloane, and Morgan, the Special Committee of the board who were appointed to negotiate with Messrs. Fleming and Miller, the English representatives of the second mortgage bondholders, reported progress. They stated that they had not brought their negotiations to a close, but that they expected to be able to do so in a day or two, and hoped the result would be beneficial to all concerned. In view of the fact that Messrs. Fleming and Miller have announced their intention of leaving for England on Saturday next, it was resolved to refer back the report to the committee, with power to conclude the negotiations with the representatives of the English bondholders.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Commissioners of Charities have now under consideration plans for new cells to be constructed in the Tombs.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the East River, at Corlear's Hook, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

Michael Hanlon, aged thirty-four, of No. 323 East Twenty-seventh street, fell from his truck at First avenue and Thirteenth street yesterday, and fractured his skull.

The deputation appointed by the Produce Exchange to present the memorial of the traders in distilled spirits to the Secretary of the Treasury consists of Messrs. S. Miller, Isaac Bristow, and Edgar P. Hill.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 43,040 letters and sixty-four bags of papers. The Lessing took out 39,880 letters and sixty-four bags of papers; and City of Vera Cruz, 3,169 letters and two bags of papers.

Ellison Richardson, aged forty-two, who resided on the second floor of No. 27 Bond street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. The deceased was of intemperate habits, and had been on a continued debauch for six weeks.

Commissioner Erhardt yesterday directed Superintendent Walling to issue a special order to Capt. Irving, of the Police cutter Seneca, instructing the members of the Habor Police to report to the nearest police station the finding of any dead body in the water, and to notify the Coroner at once.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for March show the following figures: 30 City missionaries, 3,427 visits and calls, 188 meetings, 16 temperance pledges, 4,270 families aided, $5,270 expended in giving relief. Receipts of the month, $2,159 73; payments, $2,227 86; debt running, $5,532 01.

Col. Thomas H. Monstery and Regis Senac have entered into an agreement to compete in a tournament at arms for the championship of the United States and Spanish America and $500. The following weapons are to be used: Foil, sabre, rapier, bayonet, and knife. The contest will take place at Tammany Hall on April 10.

An unknown man, about fifty years of age, was found insensible in front of No. 21 Chatham street yesterday morning, and was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he died during the afternoon. On his person was found a pass from the alms-house on Blackwell's Island, dated March 9, and made out in the name of John Hill.

Both United States District Attorney Bliss and his assistant, Gen. Foster, say that the arrest of J. Nicholson Elbert, in California, for an alleged forgery committed in this City in 1873, was a case of mistaken identity, and have so expressed themselves in writing. Mr. Elbert has been subjected to an irksome imprisonment and much expense, and has no redress whatever.

The young Republicans of the Tenth Ward organized last night, at No. 122 Eldridge street, a Bristow Club. Mr. Theodore Johnson was elected President, Henry Treckman First Vice President, Edward Meyer, Jr., Second Vice President, W. A. Muller Recording Secretary, George Bernreuther Corresponding Secretary, Henry Delker, Jr., Treasurer. Mr. Bristow's nomination for President was indorsed.

A special meeting of bricklayers was held last evening at Glass Hall for the purpose of taking action upon the report of the General Committee representing Lodges Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the dismembered fraternity. The report adopted, after stating the deplorable condition of the bricklayers, recommended the reorganization of that body as the only means by which their troubles could be remedied. It was announced that a mass-meeting would be held to-night at Cooper Institute "to protest against the arbitrary arrest of law-abiding citizens, to stop the repeal of the Eight-hour law, and to sustain the veto of the Convict Labor bill."

BROOKLYN.

Henry Jones, alias Michael Moore, a notorious horse-thief, who escaped from the jail at Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday night, was arrested last night by Sergt. Dunn and Detective Murphy, of Brooklyn.

It is said that 17,218,237 gallons of beer were consumed last year in Collector Freeland's district, comprising Long Island and Staten Island. This is equivalent to twenty gallons for every man, woman, and child in the district.

Antonio Cornellio, an Italian, aged thirty-five years, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to the door of his room in his boarding-house, No. 30 Canton street. Deceased was a musician, and has been connected with the band on board the United States steamer Swatara.

The special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the House of the Good Shepherd, visited that institution yesterday. The Lady Superior, Sister Loretto, testified that there were 234 inmates, of whom 152 were committed by Police Justices. She said that there was no regular school in the institution, and that it was not sectarian. Several Protestant inmates were examined, who said that, although the institution was understood to be under Catholic management, no attempt had ever been made to influence them in a religious way.

LONG ISLAND.

The schooner Ida B. Silsby, of Patchogue, Long Island, Capt. Baker, about 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon struck on Fire Island Bar, on what is known as Dry Shoal. She has bilged, and will probably be a total loss. The crew was rescued by the crews of United States Life Saving Stations Nos. 23 and 24.

The "Noble" faction of the Democracy of Long Island City held their primaries in the several wards last evening, when delegates favorable to the renomination of James M. Bradley as Supervisor, and John Bodine, of Ravenswood, as Mayor, were elected. The "Graham" faction will meet this evening to choose their delegates, who will, no doubt, favor the renomination of Henry S. De Bevoise for Mayor. The nominations will be made to-morrow evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

A woman was yesterday committed to jail in Jersey City to protect her from starvation.

Thomas Green, of Jersey City, has been missing for several days, and it is feared has met with foul play.

Mr. Philander Pierson, County Collector of Essex, fell in the street in Caldwell, where he resides, yesterday and broke his leg.

An unknown man was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Waverly yesterday. The body was taken to Elizabeth for identification.

In the case of Charles Parkins, the Paterson suicide who killed himself by taking Paris green, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Two cases of paralysis occurred in Paterson yesterday, the victims being William Gledhill and H. T. Benjamin. Both cases will probably prove fatal.

John Yeatman, of Newark, eloped yesterday with a widow named Gurthwaite, who lived in Elizabeth. Yeatman leaves a sick wife and several children.

John Delamater, a well-known Paterson butcher, has absconded, leaving a wife and three children in destitute circumstances. No cause is known for his flight.

Kate Farley, aged fifty, and residing at No. 121 Washington street, New-York, fell overboard at the foot of Fifth street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, but was rescued.

The boy who told a pitiful story at the Newark Police Station a few days ago about his father having turned him out of the house was yesterday claimed by his father. The lad's name proves to be William H. Jones, and he recently escaped from the Home for the Friendless. He is a bad character, and will be sent to the Jamesburg Reform School.

Lewis M. Johnson, Principal of the New-Jersey State Normal School, and of the Model School in Trenton, will close his connection with the school at the close of the present term. Charges have been made against him before the Board of Trustees, and his resignation or dismissal is understood to have been the direct result of the charges.

BANK PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

The entire property of the Third Avenue Savings Bank will be sold at auction on April 12, by order of Mr. Hurd, the Receiver. The property consists of the bank building, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street; five houses in Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; dwelling-houses at No. 969 Fifth avenue, No. 36 East Forty-ninth street, and No. 28 East Forty-seventh street; two frame houses at Carmansville, a dwelling and half-acre of land at Mount Vernon, and eighty acres at Tarrytown. The cost of the property was about $600,000.

HOMICIDE IN A FIRST WARD SALOON.

An officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct reported, on Tuesday last, that a man named Jeremiah Sullivan was in a sick and destitute condition, on the fourth floor of No. 102 Washington street. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and the man was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Subsequently his son called at the station-house, and informed the Sergeant on duty that his father's illness was caused by a beating with the butt-end of a pistol, administered by Alexander McCarnin, a bar-tender at a saloon kept by Henry Seecamp, at No. 142 Liberty street, on the previous Saturday night. This information was followed by the announcement of Sullivan's death at 9:45 o'clock Wednesday night. Yesterday Officer Took, after investigating the affair and collecting evidence which corroborated the statement of young Sullivan, arrested McCurnin. The prisoner acknowledged that he had beaten Sullivan with the butt-end of a pistol. In describing the circumstances of the assault, he said that Sullivan attempted to rob a drunken man who was lying in the store, and that, on ordering him to desist and leave the place, Sullivan turned upon him and attempted to assault him. To defend himself the bar-tender drew his pistol and struck Sullivan. An inquest in the case will probably be held to-day.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE JOINT MEETING YESTERDAY—APPOINTMENT OF JERSEY CITY COMMISSIONERS—THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 23, 1876.

A joint meeting under the call which passed both houses yesterday was held to-day. The main interest in the proceedings centred in the proposed election, by the joint houses, of Commissioners to fill existing vacancies in the Jersey City Local Government. Senator Sewell presided. David A. Peloubet was confirmed as Police Justice, in place of Justice James N. Davis. Speaker Carscallen then moved that the joint meeting proceed to the election of Commissioners to fill vacancies in the Boards of Works, Police Commissioners, and Fire Commissioners. Senator Abbett entered his protest against the action proposed, but his motion to defer the making of the appointments was negatived by a vote of 130 to 45; and the joint meeting concurred in the following nominations: Board of Works—H. N. Ege, in place of William Startup, and Charles O. Potter, in place of William W. Lee. Board of Police—Walter S. Neilson, to succeed himself; Andrew Steenken, to succeed Mr. Van Keuren, and William Keeney, in place of J. C. Marinus. Board of Fire Commissioners—W. A. Fisher, in place of Thomas C. Spear; J. J. Van Reiper, as successor of F. B. Budden, and S. W. Stilsing, reappointed. Senator Abbett filed a protest against the appointments, which was signed by the Democratic members of both houses.

In the House the bill requiring the Justices of the Peace to give $3,000 bonds, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, and that appropriating $8,000 per year for five years to the completion of the geological survey of the State were passed. The Senate passed the bill reducing Sheriffs' fees by twenty-five per cent., with an amendment making it inoperative as to the Sheriffs now in office. Both houses have adjourned till Monday evening.

GEN. WOODFORD ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford spoke in New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday night. The *Journal and Courier* briefly reported him. We quote from it the following paragraph of his speech: "I desire the victory of the Republican Party in State and nation. I do not desire this simply because it is the Republican Party, great as has been its deeds, and proud as has been its record. I desire the victory, now in Connecticut and next November in the nation, because in conscience and in judgment I believe that it is demanded for the peace, security, and sure development of the enfranchised South. It is demanded under wise, brave, honest leadership, that we may compel and have an intelligent administration of the Government upon honest, practical business principles, and in honest, practical business methods. It is demanded by every interest of national honesty and national honor. The faith of this people is pledged to pay our public debt to bill-holder and bond-holder alike. The very sufferings of our people cry aloud, demanding that this pledge be kept. Labor unemployed, waiting, hungry; capital doubting, fearful, unused; factories idle and business stagnant—each and all of these need to-day brave, radical, honest, resolute treatment of the financial question. Honesty is now, as it always has been, the only sure road to individual happiness and national prosperity. Such treatment and such dealing we can now have only through Republican success."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George W. Miller, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge James H. Bell, of Texas, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Judge A. E. Suffern, of Rockland County, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge George Barker, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Sturtevant House.

J. M. Thacher, recently United States Commissioner of Patents, is at the Gilsey House.

Commodore George H. Preble, United States Navy, and James H. Howe, of Wisconsin, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, and George B. McCartee, of the Treasury Department, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—John Rooney, Mrs. N. M. Collins, Miss Minnie Harper, Miss Josephine Harper, Joseph W. Harper, Henry Harper, J. F. Mahoney, George Worthington, C. G. Griswold, Mrs. N. P. Chapman, R. L. Morris, Mrs. N. Reggio and maid, George Cooper, A. C. Reggio, Miss Mattie King, Miss Annie Gill, J. W. King and two children, Louis Posner, H. A. Schmidt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Knowlton, child, and servant, Mrs. Mary A. Allen, Mrs. Eliza Agar, Mrs. Enriqueta Lafor, Miss Julia E. Le Roy, Henry W. Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Corp y Julia, Miss Antonia Corp y Julia, Andre Cushing, Isaac Hough, C. G. Carlton, Harry Alexandre, Henry Remsen, Dr. John E. Allan, Adolf Bissinger, Ramon Flores, Manuel Caballero, Jose R. Hernandez, Antonio Suriz, C. Desire.

In steam-ship Claribel, from Kingston, Ja., &c.—Edward W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Mitton, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Osgood, Alfred S. Lazarus, Rafael da Costa, Mrs. Fanny Tomlinson, William Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Guillermo Young, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farquharson, four children, and servant, Mrs. Jane Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thomson, five children, and servant.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—J. de la Pena, Robert Bastrick, Charles Woods, J. McDonald, Mrs. Charles F. Beste, J. M. Ceballon, J. Hernandez, G. Hernandez, N. L. Ferrer, Caro Alem, Ho Kin, Alonso Forres, Aug. Ramos, A. G. Morse, Lieut. J. E. Morse, F. Hall, A. G. Cattel, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:58 | Sun sets.....6:16 | Moon rises...5:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:53 | Gov. Island..7:42 | Hell Gate....9:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, March 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Nereus, Nickerson, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Richmond, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Sidonian, (Br.,) Edwards, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina, via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Delta, (Br.,) Worden, Halifax, C. G. Francklyn; Lessing, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; George H. Stout, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand; City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Barks Caroline, (Ger.,) Stricken, Bremen, Dill & Radmano; Northern Chief, (Br.,) Miller, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; N. M. Haven, Alreck, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Mary D., (Aust.,) Ghizenowich, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs C. C. Colson, Gregory, Matanzas, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Doctor Larker, (Ger.,) Christoffor, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; William Dobson, (Br.,) Bucy, St. Johns, P. R., P. I. Nevius & Son; J. A. Horsey, (Br.,) Coffill, Rio de Janeiro and Santos, Thomas Norton & Co.

Schrs. T. H. Livingston, McDonald, Seville, Alvah Mudgett; Walter Palmer, Cole, Chester, Isaac R. Staples; Joseph Farwell, Gregory, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Rebecca A. Carter, Tomlin, Sagua la Grande, F. H. Smith & Co.; Juliet, Small, Humacoa, J. V. Onativia & Co.; Maggie Dalling, Dalling, Matanzas, John S. Creed; Thomas D. Harrison, Crossman, San Francisco, via Philadelphia, W. P. Coleman.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Ferguson, Jacmel March 5, Aux Cayes 8th, Port-au-Prince 11th, and Kingston, Jam., 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. March 17, in Crooked Island Passage, passed steamers Atlas and Liberty bound S., and brigs Louise Price and Lutzberg bound N.; 20th, experienced heavy gales from N. E. to S. E. and S. W., blowing with hurricane force; 21st, lat. 35 12, lon. 74 43, passed a three-masted schr. bound S., with mainmast, mizzentopmast, and foretopmast gone; showed no signals; 22d, lat. 37, lon. 74 30, passed bark Daphne, (Norw.,) bound N.; 22d, lat. 38 12, lon. 74 35, passed an Allan steamer bound to Baltimore.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool March 11 and Queenstown 12, with mdse. and 32 cabin and 55 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. March 22, 300 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Wisconsin and steam-ship City of Montreal, hence for Liverpool; 23d, 180 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Abyssinia, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Wieland, (Ger.,) Hebicor, Hamburg March 8 and Havre 11, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana March 11, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. March 20, off Cape Lookout, on the western edge of the gulf, was compelled to heave to on account of a terrific S. E. gale and very high sea; was hove to 18 hours, and passed to the center of the gale.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Zimmerman, Havana March 18, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. March 19, lat. 25 49, lon. 79 46, passed steam-ship City of Boston, bound N.; 22d, lat. 37 28, lon. 74 38, passed steam-ship City of Havana, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston March 13 and Key West 17th with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Leopard, Albertson, Philadelphia with coal to Reading Railroad Co.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Reed, New-Orleans March 15, and S. W. Pass 16th with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Princeton, Bradley, London Jan. 27, and the Isle of Wight Feb. 7, with mdse. to William T. Frost. Came a Southern passage and had variable winds and equally variable weather the entire passage; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy gales.

Ship Rhine, Stetson, London Jan. 27, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Fannie H. Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Maria Rose, (Ger.,) Schmitz, Madeira 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 21 ds. W. of Bermuda, with strong northerly gales.

Bark Panola, Lunt, St. Thomas 11 ds., in ballast to Lunt Bros.

Bark Anna Precht, (Ger.,) Moller, Lisbon 50 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Annetta, (Norw.,) Roth, Stavenger, Norway, 55 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had variable weather.

Bark Kalmea, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Day, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to R. B. Boriand. Crossed the equator March 8, in lon. 30.

Bark Anna, (Aust.,) Vidulich, Gloucester 66 ds., with salt to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Linda, (Ital.,) Costa, Genoa 78 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. B. Phillips & Sons. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 25.

Brig Abby Thaxter, Veazie, Pensacola, 20 ds., with yellow pine for New-Haven.

Brig Emma, (of Portland,) Buckman, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to master.

Brig Dauntless, (of Arbroath,) Amess, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fischer—vessel to master.

Brig Raven, Nash, Cephalonia 88 ds., with fruit to Brown Brothers & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 20, and been 20 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Schr. Julia A. Berkels, Sanderson, Pensacola 13 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with lumber for Bridgeport.

Schr. T. Harris Kirk, Weeks, Brazos City 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Mary J. Adams, Coombs, Darien, Ga., 13 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with lumber for Bridgeport.

Schr. John S. Woods, Smith, New-Orleans 25 ds., via Key West, with cotton to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Tyler, Jacksonville 13 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with lumber to R. G. Fairchild—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. John G. Wright, Scull, Norfolk, with lumber to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Aldine, (of Machias,) Emerson, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Was in Delaware Breakwater 5 ds. waiting orders.

Schr. Seth M. Todd, (of Calais,) Norwood, Maracaibo 18 ds., in ballast to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Electa Bailey, (of Philadelphia,) Stinson, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with mdse. to E. Ripley—vessel to master. Was in Delaware Breakwater 4 ds. for orders.

Schr. W. H. Card, (of Hancock,) Foss, Sagua 14 ds., with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Providence, Wright, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber for New-Haven Steam Saw-mill Co.

Schr. William Henry, Van Name, Virginia March 17, off Synepuxent was run into by an unknown schr., breaking taffrail and wheel, and carrying away yawl; damage to other vessel unknown.

Schr. William Douglass, McIndoe, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. Frank Atwood, Bryan, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to Thomas L. Madge—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. M. Hand, Dougherty, Para 28 ds., with rubber and nuts to Francis Moran—vessel to R. M. Hand.

Schr. Ruth Carlisle, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to A. Dayton & Co.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Buxine, for London; Lessing, for Hamburg; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; City of Dallas, for Fernandina; Richmond, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; Prof. Morse, for ——; barks Atlantic, for Barbadoes; B. Webster, for Portland; brigs Magenta, for Belfast, Ireland; Arctic, for Cork; Wm. Mallory, Jr., for Alicante; Lucy, for St. Johns, N. B.; schr. John A. Lord, for St. Thomas, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIBRALTAR, March 23.—The British brig Arcadian, Capt. Terrio, has been chartered to take the cargo of the British bark Maria Scammell (before reported discharged here) to New-York. The latter vessel will be sold.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, March 21.—Arr. schrs. Emma F., Hart, Boston; Mary A. Witham, Austin, San Domingo.

Sld. 21st, bark Matthew Baird, Greenleaf, N. of Hatteras.

HAVANA, March 23.—Sld. 22d, steamer C. W. Dord, Colton, New-Orleans; 23d, barks Rosa del Turia, (Sp.,) Fennellos, St. Mary's; Admiralen, (Norw.,) Grimars, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Sld. steamer Pennsylvania, Harris, Philadelphia.

MATANZAS—Arr. March 22, schr. Alice S., (Br.,) Saunders, Charleston.

Sld. bark Rome, (Br.,) McKenzie, New-York; schrs. George Walker, Cole, N. of Hatteras; Kate M. Hilton, Adams, do.; J. Ricardo, Java, Little, do.

NORTH SHIELDS, March 23.—Sld. steamer City of Valparaiso, (Br.,) Chadwick, Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 23.—Arr. schr. N. A. Farwell, Savannah.

Cld. 22d, schr. W. H. Mailler, (Br.,) St. Domingo.

YARMOUTH, N. S.—Sld. March 22, steamer Dominion, (Br.,) Clements, Boston.

HAVANA, March 23.—Steamers Crescent City, Capt. Curtis, from New-York March 17, and City of Merida, Capt. Reynolds, from Vera Cruz, arr. at this port this morning.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 23.—Sld. Feb. 13, Julia E. Haskell; Feb. 21, Edie Waters; March 16, Fidelia; March 21, Meridian, Jenny, Germania, Bremerhaven, Atlanta, Jupiter, (Capt. Stricker;) Johann Kepler, Agra, Sirius, Leocadia, Armstrong, "Otus," Balder, Benjamin Dickerman, Kate; March 22, Lohengrin, Reno, Madre-Cerruti, Giuseppe-Emmanuele, Emilia, Halewood, Tate; March 23, Patent, Astoria, Alcina, George F. Manson, Tarifa.

Arr. Jan. 27, S. F. Caller, (at Natal;) Feb. 13, Witch; March 14, Harmonie; March 16, Dora, Emma Heatner, American Eagle; March 20, Kong Oscar, (At Copenhagen;) March 23, Norma, (at Grangemouth;) Helmi, Shiela.

LARNE, March 23.—The State Line steamer State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Stewart, from New-York March 11, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—The National Line steamer Helvetia, Capt. A. Thomson, from New-York March 11, arr. here at midnight on her way to Liverpool.

ANTWERP, March 23.—Arr. steam-ship Vaderland, from Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW

TO THE TRADE

A SELECT AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CHOICE NEW GOODS ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE MOST CRITICAL BUYERS. FULL LINES OF THE BEST MAKES OF

BLACK SILKS

AND

PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED SILKS,

IN NEW SHADES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FRENCH, GERMAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FULL LINES OF

BLACK GRENADINES

AND

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, PERCALES AND ORGANDIES, IN NEW AND SELECT DESIGNS.

ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS

FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH

SPRING SHAWLS,

ESPECIALLY FINE AND CHEAP.

Ladies' Mantles and Jackets.

IN ALL DESIRABLE MATERIALS.

ALSO,

FULL AND COMPLETE LINES OF

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, UPHOLSTERY, CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND TOILET QUILTS.

MOST OF THESE GOODS HAVING BEEN IMPORTED BY US EXPRESSLY FOR

OUR CITY RETAIL TRADE,

ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF BUYERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS, AND CANNOT BE GOT ELSEWHERE.

PRICES ARE MADE TO ATTRACT VERY CLOSE BUYERS.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST

CARPETINGS.—LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255 TO 261 Grand st., corner Chrystie, and No. 83 Forsyth st., are offering their SPRING STOCK of CARPETINGS, which comprises the latest styles in patterns and colorings, introduced this season. A comparison of prices with former years is annexed, showing a material reduction:

Brussels,	1875	$1 85;	1876	$1 60
Tapestry,	1875	1 20;	1876	1 00
Three-plys	1875	1 50;	1876	1 25
Ingrains,	1875	90;	1876	75
Mattings,	1875	25;	1876	20

LINOLEUM,

a substitute for oil-cloth, is the best floor covering yet introduced. Examine it.